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IZVESTIYA on 'Surveillance'

PM091745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 6

[B. Ivanov, A. Palladin article: "'Keeping Tabs.' Secrets of the Secret Services"]

[Text] Some time ago representatives of one of the local television workshops arrived at a building in Riverdale where employees of Soviet establishments in New York reside. Having made their way on to the roof they took from some cardboard boxes which they had brought with them a set of metal objects and with these assembled a very tall antenna. "Now, you'll be free of interference for good," said the senior man among these Americans to the supervisor of our building when he had finished the work and as he rubbed his hands with satisfaction. "We have set up the best antenna on the market for you. You won't have to call us out any more: From now on your TV picture is going to be okay."

Indeed, from then on the television receivers in the apartments of the Soviet citizens in Riverdale worked so well they were the envy of the inhabitants of neighboring blocks. At the same time, as that smiling American had predicted, he and his colleagues had no subsequent need to return to our housing complex. Those who had sent them along were now able to keep an eye round the clock, without leaving their own workplace, on what happened in those Soviet families. The vaunted antenna for the reception of television programs, it transpired, was in actual fact also a unique, clever device which transmitted to the local branch of the FBI information gleaned from the bugging of our fellow citizens' apartments. This information made its way through wires linking the antenna with each of the television receivers installed in the building, which subsequently provided a pretext for jokes about "the U.S. method of the free exchange of information."

We have cited just one example of the secret activity of the U.S. special services which have, for many decades, been carrying out subversive work against USSR citizens sent on assignment across the ocean.

This activity flagrantly contravenes the norms and traditions of diplomacy, not to mention a civilized society's accepted concepts of decency, conscience, and honor. The USSR Foreign Ministry has repeatedly drawn the attention of Washington administrations to specific instances of such activity, demanding that a stop be put to it. With what result? The electronic espionage continued and the U.S. State Department wriggled out of it with cynical rejoinders of the kind that was recently reproduced by THE WASHINGTON POST: "We never react to such things."

I'll say! The U.S. special services even carry out such activity against the closest allies of the United States in their military-political blocs. When working in Washington, both of us, when travelling to New York, repeatedly passed Fort Meade where the National Security Agency is located -- the most secret, and at the same time, the world's biggest espionage department which has trained its electronic espionage sights upon the entire globe. This agency, like a gigantic vacuum cleaner, sucks in information about foreign secrets absolutely indiscriminately -- from friend and foe alike. Yet the chief target for such close attention by the U.S. special services is still the Soviet Union and its citizens.

Concrete proof of this was presented at a news conference held 9 April at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. [paragraph continues]

The journalists packing the hall were shown samples -- either the items themselves or photographs of them -- of bugging devices found in apartment buildings and official buildings belonging to USSR institutions in Washington, New York, and San Francisco. Large numbers of such devices were discovered just recently, when the new USSR Embassy complex in the United States, which was put up by local construction companies, was being fitted out. It was emphasized at the news conference that only a small part of the huge arsenal of electronic "bugs" that absolutely swarmed through all kinds of structural components used in erecting the building was being displayed.

It was specially noted that lately the U.S. special services have been operating on the "expense is no object" principle. They seem to have set themselves the aim of regularly adding to the already large collection -- virtually an entire museum -- of these trophies collected by Soviet experts. Each of these items is worth at least tens of thousands of dollars. After all, state-of-the-art technology used even in the space industry is employed in manufacturing them.

As we listened to the speeches of the participants in the news conference, we sometimes did not know how to react to them. Some of the actions of the transatlantic specialists peeping through the keyholes of our fellow citizens' official buildings and apartments in the United States seem to be very crazy and not to fit within the framework of rational concepts. Judge for yourselves. Secret microphones -- a whole bunch of them! -- were found in a games room at a Young Pioneer camp belonging to the USSR Embassy in Washington. Those in the United States who see "Reds" under every bed even impudently poke their noses into Soviet citizens' private lives, spying and eavesdropping on what goes on in bedrooms.

The all-out nature of the electronic espionage on Soviet citizens on U.S. territory is also shown by the following facts. Radio tracers [radiomayaki] were found in /dozens/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] of automobiles belonging to USSR official representatives -- diplomats, trade personnel, journalists, staffers of military attaches' offices. (One of us was also once accorded this "honor.")

Judging by the facts made public at the news conference, eavesdropping devices, visual surveillance devices, and the like are being mass-produced in the United States. Soviet representatives encountered hitherto unseen construction techniques in our Washington embassy complex. It looks as though the CIA and the FBI have their own housing construction combines and specialists with the widest range of skills who embedded miniature microphones and transmitters in ferroconcrete beams (the photograph on the right), bricks (the photograph on the left), and even the marble slabs forming the facade of the new USSR Washington Embassy buildings.

All this strange equipment with which the U.S. special services strive to surround the work, daily life, and relaxation of Soviet people in the United States is brought into action, as a rule, with the help of a directed radio beam [napravlennoye radioobluchenive]. Not only does this very practice arouse legitimate indignation, it also harms the health of those people who are thus transformed into guinea pigs. One recalls the written confession of Philip Agee -- who broke with his colleagues -- "Diary of a CIA Agent," where he relates how some 20 years ago the transatlantic masters of the "dirty tricks" exposed Soviet diplomats to powerful x-ray apparatus. Aware of the risks, the spies themselves used protective equipment and amused themselves at the expense of their unsuspecting victims: "This 'Red' won't last long...".

Alas, it must be stated that the work of our compatriots assigned to Washington, New York, and San Francisco is arduous and even dangerous. For instance, Soviet people returning from the United States show a heightened susceptibility to cancerous diseases. Clearly, not so much a matter of the climatic conditions in the United States as the political climate, by which one has also to imply the intrigues of the special services.

In recent years a number of Soviet officials in the United States have experienced a sharp deterioration in their vision. They have gone to local doctors who have diagnosed detached retina, and the first thing they have asked is: "Have you by any chance been exposed to laser radiation? Evidently they have asked this not without reason. It is known from the U.S. press that such apparatus has been utilized by the local espionage departments, which have adapted it for surveillance and for acquiring information. Washington's NATIONAL JOURNAL has just published a detailed article on work under way in the United States to create a laser-powered blinding weapon. Thus, there are grounds for asserting that the "Star Wars" which the White House designates "the hope and dream of mankind" are already being waged against our people -- and not in space but on earth.

Surveillance has been practiced in the United States for a long time. To the accompaniment of expatiations from lofty forums about human rights, freedom, and democracy, people across the ocean are brazenly flouting the rights of millions of people which have been enshrined on paper. As the "Watergate" scandal demonstrated, even famous names are not safe from electronic espionage in the United States; moreover, the very people invested with these famous names themselves engage in such espionage. For example, not so long ago Charles Wick, the head of the USIA -- the very Washington agency which proclaims U.S.-style democracy to the whole world -- was exposed as having engaged in the secret bugging of telephone conversations.

Unwilling to compromise themselves in the eyes of the public, the bosses of the White House usually distance themselves from the activity of their "dirty tricks" departments. The incumbent U.S. President has deviated from this tradition. he not only regularly gives his blessing to the U.S. special services' unseemly deeds but also readily assumes personal responsibility for their activities.

...Turn on the television or the radio in the United States and at any time of the day or night an avalance of highfalutin talk glorifying the American way of life and the vaunted American freedoms pours forth. This is sharing the airwaves with the dense, inexhaustible flood of information relayed by the bugging devices placed by the U.S. special services in foreign citizens' offices and apartments in violation of elementary norms of international law. All this is accompanied by hypocritical demagoguery from U.S. official representatives about some kind of fantastical electronic systems supposedly installed by the Russians in the U.S. Embassy building that is under construction in Moscow. It is truly an old and hackneyed ploy -- laying the blame at someone else's door.

Yakubov on U.S. 'Mendacity'

LD102336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2029 GMT 10 Apr 87

["An Administration That Has Become an Inveterate Liar" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr (TASS) -- Observer Dmitriy Yakubov writes: From childhood we have become accustomed to laugh at the tales of Baron Muenchhausen and about how he succeeded, contrary to the laws of physics, in extricating himself from a marsh by grabbing the ponytail of his wig.

One recalls this fantastic tale these days when reading the utterances by U.S. officials on the issue of the security of the new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow. The dreamer-baron's tale and these utterances are linked not only by the same absurdity but also by the same level of mendacity. The analogy also suggests itself because of late the United States has been claiming, for incomprehensible reasons, that the construction of the new embassy complex is being carried out in Moscow on a marsh, forgetting the fact that this place was, first of all, chosen by the United States, and second, that in this choice they themselves preferred it to other places proposed to them, including the Lenin Hills.

The absurdity and even the mendacity of various utterances by many U.S. officials have recently become a customary phenomenon. Suffice it to refer to all that is connected with the "Irangate" political scandal. Numerous statements by official Washington, contradicting one other, about the nature and the reasons for the scandal, about who really took part in it, who approved the sale of weapons to Iran, and where the money gained from this sale went, are still in everybody's memory. The Washington administration has clearly become an inveterate liar during these events and its authority has become seriously damaged. How should it extricate itself from the extremely unpleasant situation which had arisen? A typically easy way was found: to brazenly lie on other issues as well. The most suitable pretext -- in the hope of drawing attention away from Irangate -- appeared to be the issue of the security of the new embassy building in Moscow. To slander the Soviet Union is, in the opinion of many U.S. officials, both customary and advantageous. In the given case it is particularly suitable as it coincides with important forthcoming USSR-U.S. talks. by these means, as it seems to them, one may attempt to "strengthen" the U.S. side's position at the forthcoming talks. Here arose the unfounded claim about the fact that the Russians have invaded "our embassy. They have encroached upon our sovereign territory." This is being said practically at the same time the USSR Foreign Ministry press center displays are being set up with examples of U.S. eavesdropping technology discovered by Soviet specialists in the walls of Soviet institution buildings in the United States, and when the violation of the sovereignty of Soviet diplomatic missions is being proved.

Are such claims not similar to the wish to extricate oneself from a marsh -- on this occasion, from a marsh of lies.

'SPY MANIA' 'REVERSES POSITIVE TRENDS' IN RELATIONS

PM111631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[Article by Ye. Maksimov: "According to the Canons of Cold War. Hostile Actions By U.S. Special Services"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's bold and vigorous steps on the path of implementing the program for the creation of a nuclear-free world and the process of restructuring, democratization, and expansion of openness in our country are exerting an ever increasing influence on the course of world events. Reykjavik gave mankind hope of really being able to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear self-destruction. M.S. Gorbachev's 28 February statement paved the way for a major, decisive step in the elimination of mass destruction weapons -- the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. As a result of all this the image of the Soviet Union as the enemy, an "aggressive" state, a "totalitarian society," which took bourgeois propaganda decades to create, is being destroyed.

As a result of the Soviet Union's unusual new approaches to foreign policy problems the positive changes in the international situation are gathering momentum. Recently there has been an apparent trend toward an improvement in USSR-U.S. relations, on which the state of affairs in the world arena largely depends.

This turn of events is not to the taste of the most conservatively minded political circles in the United States, those who recognize only one law in international relations -- the law of force, who cling to nuclear "deterrence" and are making "Star Wars" plans. It caused a particular stir in the U.S. military-industrial complex, which has close links with the intelligence service, whose prosperity largely depends on the maintenance of an atmosphere of hostility in international affairs, of military hysteria, anti-Sovietism, and anticommunism.

In an effort to reverse the positive trends in USSR-U.S. relations and international affairs in general these circles are spreading all manner of anti-Soviet accusations and fantastic fabrications in the spirit of the cold war days.

The incredibly overblown "Daniloff affair," the U.S. Administration's arbitrary decision to considerably reduce the number of diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in the United States and the Soviet mission at the United Nations, and the blatant provocations against our citizens working in America are still fresh in the memory. Yet Washington, and this is happening at the highest level, is pouring out a seemingly endless stream of false accusations, involving itself in new "affairs," and carrying out and preparing further provocations. The intention is straightforward: to distract attention from their own lawlessness and gross violations of the norms of international law, to intimidate ordinary American people, who are fed up with the sensational unmasking of "Soviet spies" and the detective movies, and to discredit in the eyes of the public the Soviet Union and, at the same time, its peace initiatives.

To all appearances, this unseemly ballyhoo has a domestic political aspect. Having been shown up in a very unpleasant light as a result of the "Irangate-contras" scandal, some U.S. Administration representatives are now trying to distract public attention from their provocative operations. Moreover, official Washington is getting itself worked up and becoming all but hysterical over provocative "affairs" of its own creation.

As recently as last week the White House head signed a directive on reorganizing the activities of the National Security Council apparatus, which clearly assigns to this body the task of participating in the elaboration of "secret operations," and to the President himself the task of sanctioning them. Incidentally, such senior state figures as the U.S. secretary of state, defense secretary, the President's national security assitant and so on are also members of the Council.

What are these "secret operation"? They are, on the one hand, interference in other countries' internal affairs, espionage, and sabotage, and, on the other hand, using strident spymania campaigns as a cover for such nasty activities.

The machinery of provocations and hostile actions never stops operating.

Literally the other day bugging devices were again discovered during building work in the official and living accommodation of the new complex of buildings belonging to the USSR Embassy in Washington. [paragraph continues]

At a Moscow news conference yesterdy Soviet and foreign journalists had the opportunity to see for themselves the handiwork of the U.S. special services' "masters." They were shown material evidence -- numerous examples of bugging equipment and devices.

As in the case of missiles and development of SDI programs, U.S. state institutions have spared neither money, nor intellectual and physical effort in the manufacture of all manner of spying apparatus. Many of the components of the equipment on display were created on the basis of the latest radioelectronic achievements and the most advanced technology. A number of components are of unique design.

Many special bugging devices were also found in the apartments of Soviet people working in the United States. The U.S. special services, which have plenty of experience of spying on all the citizens of their country (remember the "Watergate affair"), want to gain a closer "acquaintance" with Soviet people by placing microphones even in bedrooms.

Bugging devices were discovered earlier in the Soviet Consulate General in San Francisco, in the USSR trade mission in Washington, in the living accommodation of employees of Soviet missions at the United Nations, and in the USSR Embassy's out-of-town complex in Washington area.

Needless to say, the U.S. special services' hostile actions run counter to the norms of diplomatic immunity and are a gross violation of basic human rights and the Helsinki accords.

The Soviet side has repeatedly protested to the U.S. authorities about these hostile acts which are prejudicial to USSR-U.S. relations and the cause of international detente. But the U.S. authorities have taken no steps. Moreover, the use of bugging devices installed in Soviet institutions and living accomodation has become even more widespread and they are being used in an even more sophisticated way.

This stance by Washington and its fueling of spymania campaigns are two sides of the same coin.

These hostile acts can do nothing but harm to the emerging positive trends in USSR-U.S. relations. They make it difficult to concentrate on the really important problems of strengthening international security, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and reducing and eliminating nuclear armaments. In fact, to use all manner of provocations and fantastic fabrications to poison relations between the USSR and the United States is to hinder the solution of the most important international tasks. This is not in our countries' interests, nor does it accord with the aspirations of the other peoples of the world, who are expecting substantial results from USSR-U.S. dialogue.

SOVIETS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON EMBASSY

LD102031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent Vladimir Dunayev video report on a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to U.S. espionage activities against the new Soviet Embassy building in Washington -- recorded]

[Text] [Dunayev] In the conference hall of the Soviet complex in Washington a news conference is under way. [video shows four men seated on dais facing hall full of assembled journalists]. It began 2 hours before the "Vremya" newscast, and was opened by Kutovoy [identified by name plate] a councillor at the mission.

[Kutovoy] Within the framework of the existing accord, from the U.S. side, the implementation of the basic construction work to build the living, service, and representative buildings of the Soviet Embassy was to be done by U.S. firms, while during the final stages of construction Soviet workers assigned to Washington from the Soviet Union were to be used.

Not long ago, in the course of construction work by Soviet specialists, eavesdropping devices belonging to the U.S. special services, put in place during the construction of the building, were discovered in various rooms of the new service building.

This fact is new evidence of the large-scale use by the U.S. special services of eavesdropping devices for placement in the room of the buildings of the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The Soviet side has previously lodged protests with the U.S. authorities in connection with the discovery of eavesdropping devices in the Soviet Consulate General in San Francisco in February 1979, as well as in a residential building of the Soviet Embassy in Washington in January 1980.

We are also prepared to acquaint those present at his news conference with photographic materials and samples of these eavesdropping devices.

[Dunayev] At this point journalists started asking questions. The Americans, the U.S. journalists, wanted to make quite sure, and wanted to see and touch the exhibits. After all, this was a sensation. Americans asked questions. I also asked a question: Is it possible to leave the building stuffed with eavesdropping devices? Who will answer for this? Who will make good the damage? [Video shows shots of members of audience posing questions; Dunayev standing, speaking, then resuming his seat]

It is the U.S. Administration that ought to reply to this as speedily as possible, but the administration is not in a hurry to supply the answers.

(Borovikov), representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs security service, then displayed to U.S. journalists eavesdropping devices of all types -- devices pulled out from the walls and ceilings; from concrete, marble; cars; and gateways. A whole espionage arsenal, made in the United States, is being used against our people residing in the United States. [video shows (Borovikov) standing beside display to which various devices are attached, pointing to various items, apparently microphones and transmitting devices]

This rightly produced a strong impression, but a display stand remains only a display stand. As for seeing eavesdropping devices in the concrete, in the very panels of the future Soviet Embassy building -- that, you know, was a shock. One had to see the U.S. correspondents. [video shows large group of cameramen moving from one building to another]

I don't know what they broadcast or say over the air, but to me th y said, seeming lost and depressed: It can't be true!

This phrase did not refer to the U.S. special services being unable to do such a thing. Journalists are not that naive.

It referred to the fact that at the very time when the secret bugs and concealed spider were being planted in the finishing materials -- the marble, and concrete panels of the Soviet Embassy -- the State Department, the White House, the administration and all its services were whipping up a campaign of righteous indignation over the security of their new U.S. Embassy in Moscow, over the suborning of their Marines. (Video shows (Borovikov) pointing out to newsmen the location of the wall microphone, shown in detail, with unit and lead fully exposed]

Of course, the cynicism knows no bounds. One must hope that the U.S. journalists will tell their viewers and readers how matters really stand, and who needed this campaign on the eve of Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Moscow.

Problems 'Impede Crucial Tasks'

PM111547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "USSR Embassy News Conference"]

[Excerpt] Washington 11 Apr -- A news conference for U.S. and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Embassy in the United States Friday. It was devoted to the U.S. special services' continuing massive utilization of eavesdropping equipment in buildings belonging to the Soviet mission in Washington and other cities.

Those present were shown examples of espionage equipment recently extracted from construction components in the new embassy building. All the indications are that the components of these complex devices were concealed in marble facing panels used on the outside of the building and window frames when they were being manufactured. The facing of the building and assembly and installation of the window frames were all carried out without the involvement of Soviet workers.

An embassy spokesman reported that repeated protests have been made to the official American authorities in connection with instances of this kind at the Soviet Consulate General in San Francisco and the apartment block of the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The journalists were given the opportunity to be present during the removal of one of the eavesdropping devices discovered in a facing panel on the mission building. The marble panel in which it was hidden was located behind a metal column in the building, and its removal entailed destroying the facing.

Analogous instruments were also detected in a Soviet journalist's car. They were also removed in the presence of representatives of the mass media.

Speaking at the news conference, a USSR Embassy spokesman stressed that the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the United States is being used, as before, to cause additional obstacles in what are already complex USSR-U.S. relations. It impedes the resolution of important and crucial tasks on which the security of states and peoples and the survival of the whole of mankind depend. Moreover, he noted, such actions by the U.S. special services are incompatible with the norms of international law and at variance with the corresponding provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. [passage omitted]

Soviet Embassy Statement

LD102052 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 10 Apr 87

["Soviet Embassy -- Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- Follows a statement of the Soviet Embassy in the United States made at a press conference on April 10, 1987:

For the past few weeks, a broad campaign of spy mania has been going on in the United States bearing an openly anti-Soviet nature, and by this point it has been raised to a high official level.

The organizers of this campaign have chosen as a formal pretext the so-called case of the Marines from the security detail at the United States Embassy in Moscow. At the same time, much larger topics are raised, too, including the location of the new building of the American Embassy in Moscow and its security. Fantastic speculations and sensational concoctions are being spread that allegedly it consists almost entirely of implanted microphones and listening devices.

Unfounded, clearly far-fetched accusations are being hurled at the Soviet side regarding the alleged violations not only of the diplomatic immunity of the American Embassy in Moscow, but also almost of the national sovereignty of the United States.

In this connection, the Soviet Embassy in the United States wishes to state the following: In accordance with the relevant inter-governmental agreements, new complexes of the United States and Soviet Embassy are being constructed in Moscow and in Washington. Within the framework of the imperative agreements with the American side, the main construction work on the Soviet Embassy residential and official buildings were to be accomplished by the American firms, whereas the final stage is to be done by Soviet construction workers sent to Washington from the Soviet Union.

Recently, in the course of construction work performed by the Soviet specialists in the official new building, there have been detected eavesdropping devices which the U.S. special services had installed in the process of construction of the building.

We have at our disposal the photos of one of the listening devices and a sample of it which we exhibit and show to those present at the press conference. Elements of this sophisticated device were built into an external decorative marble plate and into the adjacent window, which was most probably done at a manufacturing facility. The assembly and mounting of the marble plates and window frames were performed totally without Soviet participation.

The removal of the exhibited listening devices required substantial and complicated efforts in order to preserve the marble facing. The detected and removed samples of eavesdropping devices were added to the famous collection of the special services of the United States.

This fact is a new evidence of massive use of eavesdropping devices by the U.S. special services by installing them in the quarters of the Soviet Embassy building in Washington.

Formally the Soviet side officially protested to the United States authorities in connection with the eavesdropping equipment detected in the Soviet General Consulate in San Francisco in February 1979, and in the residential building of the Soviet embassy in Washington in January 1980.

We are also ready to acquaint the participants in the press conference with the photos and samples of those listening devices. We left on purpose one of the eavesdropping devices found in a marble plate of the office building building, (?so that) participants in the press conference could be present at its removal. The marble plate in which it was hidden is behind a metal column of the building, and the device can be removed only from the outside by destroying the facing.

We would like to call the attention of those present to the fact that despite repeated official representations to the U.S. side on similar facts, corresponding measures to exclude such phenomena, as we get convinced in this were not taken by it. Hostile actions of this kind on the part of U.S. secret services continue to take place and, certainly, negatively affect Soviet-U.S. relations. The actions by U.S. secret services are incompatible with the standards of international law and run counter to the relevant provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Those present can familiarize themselves with all of the removed samples of eavesdropping devices and photo material displayed here, after which Soviet specialists are ready to start removing in your presence a listening device built into a marble plate.

In conclusion we would like to emphasize that the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed here serves, as unfortunately has been the case on more than one occasion in the past, negative purposes of erecting additional logjams on the road to straightening out Soviet-American relations, which is difficult enough of itself. Let us say it bluntly it is of no benefit to anybody.

We feel that our two countries are currently facing really important and responsible tasks on the resolution of which depends the security of states and peoples, the survival of mankind. And we must strive to create an atmosphere which would help to revitalize the relations between the USSR and the United States.

U.S. Redman Declines Comment

LD110845 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

Charles Redman, a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, at a briefing on Friday, declined outright to comment on the news conference which was held at the Soviet Embassy in Washington on the same day.

The news conference dealt with the continuing massive use of eavesdropping equipment in the buildings of the Soviet mission in Washington and other cities by U.S. secret services.

As is usual in cases when the State Department finds itself 'driven into the corner' by irrefutable facts, Mr Redman resorted to the usual tactic of evading answers.

The Soviet Union had held a news conference, similar to the one held in Moscow the day before, maintaining that the U.S. government had systematically tried to eavesdrop and to plant listening devices in the Soviet Embassy building which is under construction, correspondents said. They asked Mr Redman if he had anything to say in comment. Mr Redman's answer was in the negative.

To the question what the State Department spokesman could say in connection with the fact that the organisers of the news conference at the Soviet Embassy enabled journalists to be present at the removal of one of listening devices discovered in a facing plate of the mission building, Mr Redman limited himself to one brief statement to the effect that he "was not there".

The demonstration of all those devices by the Soviet side raises the question whether you can give any information to corroborate your accusations concerning the construction of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, journalists inquired.

In answer to this straight and quite natural question, Mr Redman said he had never spoken from that rostrum of accusations the journalists referred to, and that, consequently, he just could not be of any help to them in this respect.

He said he could not promise to give them any information, because matters of that kind were fully within the province of the Secret Service and, so, fully within the competence of other people.

PONOMAREV ON U.S. MARINES' ACTIVITIES

LD111441 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 11 Apr 87

["Dashing Marines' Adventures in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Ponomarev writes:

A nocturnal telephone call from U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger woke the President up: "Sir, we've got an emergency on our hands in the Moscow Chancery. Embassy security has been compromised. Russian agents are roaming through the special communications facilities and the ambassador's office as they like."

-- Corporal Bracy of the Marine Corps, on guard duty in the embassy, was walking down one of the building's hallways one night when an enticing woman's whisper came rustling to him out of the dark: "Hey, buddy, want some love in return for the key to the ambassador's safe?"

The Russian beauty was seductively appealing and the corporal, as you might have already guessed, captiulated, only to be followed by other Marines who had been entrusted with keeping the chancery reliably under guard but fell in unequal sexual battles in its basements and corridors.

Funny, isn't it? For Corporal Bracy and Sergeant Lonetree, it certainly isn't. Both are already in custody and facing life terms in prison for espionage, as Pentagon investigators told the press at once.

Special review boards have been set up as a matter of urgency, a frantic search for malefactors has been mounted among embassy guards, and the marines still in Moscow are being recalled to the United States where, according to a Pentagon report, they are in for more arrests, inquisitive interrogations and polygraph tests.

To play it safe, they have, meanwhile, shut down all electronic communications with the embassy and cut off the "scrambler" telephone, and are keeping couriers on hand in Frankfurt to hand-deliver any message traffic there is to Moscow.

Gossip has it that chancery guard duty will soon be turned over to second secretaries as the higher-ranking diplomats are already too busy cooking hot dogs and washing embassy towels.

The press is raging, the public's fuming and the whole country is in hysterics.

That's when Henry Kissinger came in with his ingratiating voice: Where are the highly-placed "guests of the embassy" to sleep now? Will they be able to resist the insidious charms of Russian beauties? Won't it be better to rent a hotel in Finland and only come for negotiations to Moscow by day?

Marine Corps interrogators, in the meantime, are quizzing sergeants and corporals in public and for show about what they used to do in the embassy at night.

The adventures there -- no use being sly about it -- were ever so many indeed. In the Pentagon they have long known about them in every detail since the Marines guarding embassies are all subordinate to the Department of Defense.

Representations about Marines' escapades in Moscow, which the Soviet Foreign Ministry has tired of making through official channels, could fill a voluminous tome.

It would perhaps be relevant to recall now the unruly behavior of U.S. servicemen from the Marine Corps entrusted with guarding the Moscow Embassy.

To recall how they give themselves up to drink. What kind of strategems they use to pull off illicit currency exchanges and other "business ventures". And how they fish for foreign girlfriends and, promising them dollars and gifts, lure them for the night not only into the embassy compound but also the country houses in Tarasovka, Serebryanyy Bor and even Spaso House, the ambassador's residence.

Many an adventuress slipped in across the fence with the help of resourceful Marines and many then ran away in torn clothes, their bodies bruised, in the same fashion, for example, as a British woman, a nanny in a British diplomat's family, fled the U.S. Embassy after a beating and an attempted gang rape.

Damsels who were administered narcotics after being treated to pornographic films and lots of booze at the country house in Tarasovka did not manage to avoid being outraged as well.

The embassy was visited at night by dames from Finland, from Austria and France: you name the country -- and it was there.

It is no secret that every time Marines are going to call at their favorite Moscow bars and restaurants, the staff there rush to tape paper ribbons crosswise on their expensive mirrors, just like in wartime, to save them from drunken Yankee brawlers.

Militia records of incidents are full of the names of Marines who have distinguished themselves by their wild carousing:

Embassy guards Lopez and Sly, both in full combat uniform and carrying their arms, picked on passers-by in the streets.

Hewlett and Delosier provoked a scuffle in the Intourist Hotel's bar.

Domico, drunk as a skunk behind the wheel of a car, attempted to force it through to Red Square.

Royen went on a rowdy drinking binge in the Black Sea resort of Sochi.

Royen again as well as Lopez, van der Horst, Thomas, Riggert, Packet, Cook and Latona made passes at women in the Arbat Restaurant and then, failing to agree on who had priority claim on which, they started a bloody fight among themselves.

Drunken Hildreth in the lavatory of a restaurant mistook the doorman for a "madam", turned off the lights and attempted to take the old man.

On the eve of Constitution Day Batistelli and Proctor tore down Soviet flags in the streets.

A group of hefty fellows, all hollering like mad and running on a collision course with cars, hindered motor traffic on Moscow's central thoroughfares and caused prerequisites to accidents there.

They took the fence around the Krasnaya Presnya stadium by storm and caused 12,343 roubles worth of damage to its pitch.

High on drugs, they got onto the embassy's roof and emptied a basket with scraps of classified diplomatic papers onto militiamen at the gate down below.

All that was done in a challenging and demonstrative manner. That is what the Pentagon ought to be clamoring about now.

It has long been aware of the outrageous and sometimes criminal adventures of the "elite" of U.S. and Armed Forces in Moscow. So why has it set off the "time bomb" only now? Why is it now that it has chosen to squeeze another multimillion-dollar dose of funding from the American tax-payers for so-called security arrangements at U.S. Embassies?

Is it that the patience of some people in Washington has finally run out? And all those sins by the dashing marines have been given their due?

This is not ruled out. It appears, however, that some "clever heads" in Washington are prepared to blame all the embassy guards' adventures on the Soviet Union, as they do not like feeling ashamed of their own compatriots.

The American newspaper BOSTON GLOBE offered this exhaustive explanation:

"It is prudent to take spy stories with a grain of salt. Espionage invites lurid tales and more lurid imaginings, especially when the classic element of seduction is present.

"Spy stories also have political impact and utility. For any in the U.S. Government who oppose the idea of detente with the Soviet Union, stressing Soviet perfidy is a natural ally to discredit the possibility of improving relations."

The trick is not new. We still remember how they attempted to harpoon the summit meeting in Reykjavik. Aren't certain quarters in the United States today itching to take revenge, by mining the road to understanding between our countries?

TASS SEES U.S. OPPOSITION TO MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD091022 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 8 TASS -- U.S. Secretasry of State George Shultz has held talks here with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayo Al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

They discussed ways of resuming the stalled process of Middle East Settlement, according to American press reports.

The talks revealed the two sides' totally different approaches to the problem.

Jordan stands for the convocation of a representative international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned and five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The United States sticks to a different position.

THE WASHINGTON POST indicated that the head of the American State Department during the talks failed to back the idea of holding the international conference.

In other words, Washington does not give up the hopes to impose on the region's countries its own recipe for Middle East settlement, a path of separate deals with Israel whom Washington has given the rank of its 'strategic ally" in the region.

KAMENTSEV CONFERS WITH GANDHI, INDIAN MINISTERS

LD101411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, has received Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was taking part in a working meeting of co-chairmen of an intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation that has ended in Delhi. The question of implementing accords reached during the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi in Delhi was discussed during the warm and friendly conversation that took place. In particular, ways of resolving tasks to increase the trade turnover between India and the USSR were touched upon. Rajiv Gandhi conveyed the most cordial greeting and best wishes to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and to other Soviet leaders.

On the same day Comrade Kamentsev had meetings with Arjun Singh, Indian minister of communications; Vengala Rao, minister of industry; and Vasant Sathe, minister of energy. Two agreements were signed; a long-term program of cooperation in the sphere of production cooperation between the USSR and India, and an agreement between the USSR Government and the Indian Government on cooperation in the area of electrical and postal communications.

SUPREME SOVIET SENDS INDIA ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM130935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 87 p 1

[Message of greetings from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers to Zail Singh, president of India, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between India and the Soviet Union. Date of telegram not given.]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India

To His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries we are sending you, and in your person the people of friendly India, the warmest greetings and congratulations from the people and leadership of the Soviet Union.

The past years have been marked by a large-scale progression of Soviet-Indian cooperation in various spheres. This not only meets the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries but also plays the role of an important stabilizing factor in Asia and throughout the world, and brings a positive influence to bear on the entire international climate. The relations between the USSR and India, at the base of which lies a common devotion to the cause of peace and progress, to the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear war, demonstrate the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence, and are a convincing argument in favor of such a policy.

Cemented by a Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, the relations between the USSR and India have received a new powerful stimulus as a result of the exchange of visits at summit level in the 1985-1986 period. The meetings and talks in Moscow and Delhi have taken the ties between the two countries to qualitatively new levels and have strengthened Soviet-Indian cooperation in solving key problems of the present time.

The Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nuclear-free and nonviolent world, signed by the leaders of the USSR and India, has become a shining example of the new political thinking in the nuclear space age. This future-minded document is an important step along the road of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

We have confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will continue to develop and grow stronger in the interests of the peoples of our countries, for the sake of universal peace and the progress of mankind.

We wish you, esteemed Mr President and Mr Prime Minister good health and success and happiness and prosperity to the great Indian people.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

INDIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SPEAKS ON TIES

LD111928 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] New Delhi April 11 TASS -- Indian Minister of External Affairs Narayan Dutt Tiwari has described the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and India next Monday as "a signal event in the history of Indo-Soviet relations".

Speaking in an interview with TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin, he said: "The last 40 years have been a saga of growing cooperation and friendship between our peoples."

"In our fight against colonialism we received outspoken support from the Soviet people. Our common aspirations for peace and nation-building, although born out of different historical experiences, provided the basis for the development of Indo-Soviet relations," he continued.

"We recall with appreciation Soviet assistance in the development of our industrial infrastructure in such areas as heavy machine building, metallurgy and energy. The Intergovernmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation has provided a useful mechanism for the development of multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries," the Indian external affairs minister said.

"Feelings of mutual trust and understanding at the highest level have matured into hallmarks of our friendship. The abiding interests of our two peoples in the well-being of each other are today a fact of life. The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was a historic landmark in our relations," he added.

"The visit of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, MR. M.S. Gorbachev, to India in November 1986 carried forward the happy tradition of regular high level contacts between our countries," Narayan Dutt Tiwari said.

"The visit was marked by major decisions to further enhance the quality and scope of our cooperation," he added.

"I am confident that the 'Delhi Declaration' (signed by the Soviet and Indian leaders) with its emphasis on a nuclear-weapons-free and non-violent world will go down in the history as a document which lays down the tenets on which international relations should be based," the Indian external relations minister stressed.

He set great store by Soviet peace initiatives aimed at delivering mankind from the nuclear threat.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY ON RECONCILIATION PROGRESS

LD091110 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul April 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

A mass return of Afghan refugees home has become one of the characteristic manifestations of the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan, said Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Gholam Sarwar Juresh. Addressing a press conference for Afghan and foreign journalists here today, he said that more than 35 thousand Afghans returned home from Pakistan and Iran in just over three months that have passed since the time the course at national reconciliation had been proclaimed. All Afghans who returned home are granted material aid.

Western powers, as well as Iran and Pakistan, try to thwart the process of reconciliation in Afghanistan, Gholam Sarwar Juresh said. One of the aspects of their subversive activity is putting artificial obstacles to the return of refugees home. The purpose of these actions is to prevent the easing of tension in the area, to prevent a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. But the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction are doomed: the success of the policy of national reconciliation is obvious. The struggle for peace continues, the deputy foreign minister said.

Addressing the press conference, former refugees Mir Hussain, 'Abdol Taher, Nur Ahmad and others spoke about the life of Afghans in foreign countries, about how the Pakistani and Iranian police persecuted those who intended to return home, about a warm welcome accorded them in Afghanistan. Mir Hussain who spent several months in Iran said that it is very difficult for Afghans to avoid being forcibly mobilised for the Iran-Iraq war. Those who managed to avoid being mobilised eke out miserable existence, performing the most strenuous unskilled jobs. Mir Hussain himself earned only 6,000 tomans for nine months of work. The entire sum was spent on paying rent and purchasing the cheapest foods. I could not afford to buy tomatoes even once, he said.

Nur Ahmad who recently returned to Kabul expressed the gratitude to the revolutionary authorities for the care he has been given. "I went to live in my own house where all my belongings were preserved. My family now has money. We have been given a certain sum to purchase the essentials," he said.

Commission Meets

LD091055 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul April 8 TASS -- The Afghan working people support the humane policy of the revolutionary authorities. This is shown by reports coming from provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was noted at a meeting of the presidium of the special commission on national reconciliation of Jowzjan Province that eleven local commissions had been set up in the province.

They include more than 500 representatives of various sections of society who enjoy authority, as well as 52 former dushmans (counterrevolutionaries). 161 jirgahs [assemblies] of peace are held now. Among representatives at these jirgahs are more than 200 people who were earlier in opposition to the government. Afghan families totalling 4,264 people returned to native places. The authorities gave them the necessary material assistance. 21 armed groups stopped anti-government activity.

As many as 152 people were released from prisons in Jowzjan Province in accordance with the decree on amnesty in the framework of the policy of national reconciliation.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported from Mazar-e Sharif that the authorities of the Balkh Province offered an opportunity to Afghans who returned home to work at industrial facilities, construction sites and in state institutions. As many as 856 refugees returned to native places over a short period of time.

Three more armed groups stopped their struggle in the Samangan and Parvaneh Provinces in the recent days.

ARMY PAPER DETAILS AFGHAN REFUGEES' PLIGHT

PM101145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by correspondent Major A. Oliynnik and Captain A. Melnik: "The Difficult Path Home; Who is Preventing the Afghan Refugees' Return to Their Motherland"]

[Text] In early April 30 refugee families numbering a total of 135 people crossed the [Torkham] border point... Some 285 people have returned to Herat and Farah provinces... The local commissions for national conciliation have provided their compatriots with food, medical aid, and transport to their native hamlets... DRA citizens are continuing to pay money into the refugee aid fund. In March over 2 million afghanis were put into the special account from the employees of the main political directorate and general staff of the Afghan Army... Some 660 refugee families in the little spot of Landi-kotal on the border cannot return home because of the overtly hostile policy of the Pakistani authorities and the armed actions of the counterrevolution... The Iranian authorities have created 13 new control points along the border to detain Afghan refugees returning home...

Reports of this kind are coming into Kabul every day. The course of the PDPA and the revolutionary government toward national reconciliation has aroused in thousands of Afghans who for various reasons have found themselves outside their country the hope of a speedy return home, to life under conditions of peace and tranquillity. Every day increases the number of families returning from abroad to their native cities and hamlets. As of now over 35,000 emigres have returned to Afghanistan.

There could be considerably more of them. According to evidence reaching Kabul, at least two-thirds of Afghan emigres would like to return home immediately. But the Pakistani and Iranian authorities and the ringleaders of the counterrevolution are actively opposing the Afghan families' return. The regugees' pathways are controlled by specially created posts of the Pakistani Armed Forces, Iranian gendarmes, "Guards of the Islamic Revolution," and dushmans. Those who have decided to return to the DRA are subjected to an enormous fine of 50,000 to 500,000 afghanis and anyone who disseminates information about the policy of national reconciliation is liable to the death penalty.

In 1979 the UN Commissioner for Refugees and the international food organization decided to deliver aid to the Afghan refugees.

It is an open secret that the aid delivered through UN channels sits in the pockets of the ringleaders of the counterrevolution and only an insignificant portion is distributed in the refugee camps. It mainly goes to those who have proved themselves in the struggle against the DRA people's power and who belong to bandit groups and rape, loot, and kill.

Refugees who have returned to Afghanistan tell how the food problem is very acute in the Pakistani camps. A card system for food is in operation there. The local authorities use the Afghans for the heaviest work. Each worker is issued coupons for food and necessities but in contrast to those of local inhabitants, the Afghan refugees' coupons are exchangeable for a far smaller range and quantity of commodities.

The Afghan refugees' situation is no better in Iran, where there are over 1.5 million of them. A distinguishing feature is that in Iran the Afghan refugees do not live in special camps but are concentrated in assembly points and cordons sanitaires close to large cities. Thus something like 750,000 people are living in Khorasan and 250,000 in Sistan and Baluchestan. All refugees who are officially registered by the authorities are said to have social rights equal to those of Iranian citizens. In actual fact it is all quite different. Particularly of late, when in connection with the reduction in the extraction and export of oil, the Iranian authorities have adopted a number of provisions restricting the Afghans' already meager rights.

The Iranian authorities have recently been mustering volunteers for the Iran-Iraq front from among the Afghan refugees. Here wide use is made of the methods of intimidation and coercion. We met with Makhmud Ayub, who had returned to Herat as an invalid after a wound received on the Iran front. According to him Afghans who take part in combat operations are used on the most dangerous sectors and in the first ranks of the attacking troops. Their financial support on the front is just half the wages of Iranian servicemen. There is evidence of the forcible use of refugees as donors to treat wounded Iranian soldiers.

This plight is causing righteous indignation among the Afghans. In the Iranian cities of Ahangaran and Chestak there have been clashes between refugees and representatives of the authorities. There are seriously wounded people among the refugees and hundreds have been imprisoned. In Zahedan city the Afghan refugees have declared a strike and refused to go to work because of a drastic reduction in their wages. The administration has dealt harshly with the demonstrators.

In brief, the position of the refugees in Pakistan and Iran is the position of people deprived of elementary rights and living in poverty and deprivation.

Afghanistan's position with regard to the refugees is fundamentally different. We talked with many Afghans -- merchants, representatives of the intelligentsia, and peasants who have returned home. Each has his own vision of Afghanistan's future, but they are united by one thing -- they have all been yearning for the land of their ancestors and they want peace for their country.

PRAVDA NOTES BANGLADESH PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

PM091551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Opened"]

[Text] Dhaka, 7 Apr -- The regular Fourth Communist Party of Bangladesh [CPB] Congress opened here today. About 1,000 delegates representing all district party organizations, party veterans, and leaders of the country's democratic organizations have assembled in the halls of the Dhaka Engineering Institute, where the congress is being held. The forum of Bangladesh Communists is attended by representatives of a number of fraternal communist and workers parties, including the CPSU.

The Central Committee's political report was delivered by M. Farhad, general secretary of the CPB Central Committee. Our party's fourth congress, he noted, is being held in a complex international situation. The main question of the time consists of the dilemma facing mankind -- to survive or perish in a nuclear conflagration. This problem generates serious alarm among all peoples and countries, regardless of the different social systems to which they may belong. The Bangladesh Communists have a high opinion of the Soviet Union's consistent struggle for a world without nuclear weapons and fully support the constructive peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time, M. Farhad pointed out, the aggressive circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, are whipping up the arms race and developing [razrabatyvat] increasingly new types of deadly weapons. Having put forward the "Star Wars" program, the U.S. Administration has brought mankind face to face with a universal catastrophe. The Bangladesh Communists confirm their firm commitment to the ideals of the struggle for peace and disarmament, and believe that imperialism's militarist ambitions can be countered only through joint efforts by the peoples of all countries.

The CPB Central Committee political report provides a detailed analysis of the domestic political situation in the country.

The congress is continuing its work.

PAKISTAN'S JUNEJO SENDS RYZHKOV GREETINGS

PM101129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] From aboard his aircraft, Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, has sent a telegram to N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, conveying best wishes for the further development and progress of the Soviet people.

GORBACHEV CONTINUES OFFICIAL CSSR VISIT 10 APR

Official on Gorbachev Visit

LD092327 Prague CTK in ENglish 2110 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 9 (CTK) -- Foreign journalists could see for themselves with what love and respect the top representative of the Soviet Union was welcomed by the citizens of the Czechoslovak capital, head of the Prague press centre Ivo Frana said today.

He then informed foreign journalists that Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Friday the Prague factory CKD Praha Kompresory, meet with members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and take part, in the afternoon, in a meeting of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Prague. Tomorrow night he will go to the Prague National Theatre to see Bedrich Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride."

On Saturday, April 11, he will fly to Bratislava with Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak to meet and hold talks with Slovak party and state representatives. He will also inspect the "Mier" cooperative farm of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship at Cifer, West Slovakia.

Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to leave for home from Bratislava Sunday morning [12 April].

Deputy Mayor of Prague Josef Hajek told journalists that about 150,000 people welcomed the Soviet Communist Party general secretary at the airport and in the streets of Prague. Mikhail Gorbachev is the first foreign politician ever to be presented the two symbolic keys to Prague -- one to the Prague gates and the other to the old town hall.

Answering a question on the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Soviet Union, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said George Shultz is expected in Moscow on Monday. He also said Soviet representatives were displeased that on the eve of the visit a wave of spy-mania arose and allegations appeared that George Shultz would not have adequate conditions for his mission. The Soviet Union has been trying to develop normal balanced relations and it is interesting that obstacles crop up always before important negotiations at the last moment, he added.

Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Soviet Institute of World Economics and International Relations, told journalists in the press centre that foreign political activity of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries greatly intensified in the past few months.

He appreciated the significance of the proposal submitted by Czechoslovakia and the GDR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor which is in full harmony with the Soviet proposal for the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Jan Pudlak, director of the Czechoslovak Institute for International Relations, stressed that there are no differences between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet foreign policies either as regards the aims or as regards the assessment of the present international situation, or views on the solution of international problems and conflicts threatening peace and stability in the world.

Czechoslovakia has supported without reservations all Soviet peace proposals, including the new initiative aimed at the liquidation of all medium-range missiles in Europe, he said.

He further said that Czechoslovakia believes that the time has come to establish contacts and start cooperation between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the EEC, as well as between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

Replying to a question, Yevgeniy Primakov further told journalists that there exist no problems in relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and added that the current visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia is an occasion for exchanging views on the further dynamic development of these fraternal relations.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, appreciated the Czechoslovak proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor as a step towards a Europe free of nuclear weapons. However, he regretted that to his knowledge the FRG Government is not ready to discuss this proposal.

He further rejected rumours about the Soviet Union considering the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel. This possibility could be taken into consideration only after the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries has ended.

Gennadiy Gerasimov also said that all applications of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality for emigration to Israel will be dealt with and in most cases complied with.

Answering a question Yevgeniy Primakov said that the Soviet Union is interested in the PLO existing as a mighty, unified anti-imperialist force representing the interests of all Palestinian people. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that the Palestinian resistance movement should maintain friendly relations with Syria which plays a primary role in the solution of the Middle East situation, he added.

Gorbachev, Medvedev Meet Husak

LD101326 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 10 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting here today with Gustav Husak and other leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It was attended by members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party and the chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Present at the meeting were also Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Viktor Lomakin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia and other Soviet officials.

They discussed in a warm and friendly atmosphere questions connected with a further development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, as well as topical international problems.

Gorbachev Visits CKD Complex

LD111303 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 10 April, during its "Vremya" newscast, carries a 15-minute video report presented by V. Korzin on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's 10 April visit to the CKD engineering complex in Prague.

Gorbachev is seen arriving at the Prague compressor plant by limousine accompanied by CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak and other officials. With the help of translators, Gorbachev talks to various workers about their working and living conditions.

In reference to the issue of the plant's modernization and the importance of skilled labor, Gorbachev says: "I agree with you. You know, there are enterprises where experienced cadres, workers and engineers, carry out small measures to mechanize and automate, and on these old machines they achieve high quality. So it is people that are the decisive factor, and skills."

In response to a worker who comments that young people have to be taught the value of work, Gorbachev responds: "That's the main thing. Under socialism, the criterion of everything is the attitude to work. Everything else comes later."

Gorbachev is seen meeting with Antonin Mlady, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and hero of socialist labor, who accompanies the general secretary to another section of the factory. They are seen shaking hands along the way.

Saluting the workers in this section of the factory, Gorbachev says: "Hello, comrades. I know about your team. I've heard about you. In general, your factory is highly regarded in our country. Therefore, I greet you cordially on behalf of the working people and on behalf of all Soviet people. Our thanks to you! Russian, Soviet thanks for what you're doing.

"Comrade Husak and I talked a lot yesterday about our common causes and about working more closely together and advancing with a broader stride. You'll see that there will be great and good changes here. We agreed that we will expect much of everyone, that questions of joint activity will be resolved more quickly. Well, you were there first, you were the first to prepare the way for friendship and cooperation. I think that in the year of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, too, you will perform well in the spirit of proletarian solidarity. Thank you." The crowd applauds.

After writing a message in the book of the production brigade, Gorbachev comments: "Thank you for everything. That's what I've written. I wish you great achievements, both in your personal lives and to your country. We'll be together."

The party then moves to a section of the plant where the workers are women. In response to Gorbachev's questions, several workers note that the factory helps provide for their leisure activities and medical care as well as day care and kindergarten facilities.

After asking the workers how many have visited the Soviet Union, Gorbachev says: "Comrade Husak and I discussed a great many things, and we talked about the fact that maybe we should get together and build more tourist bases in the Soviet Union, not elaborate ones, but more of them, so that you can come and spend time. There are a great many things of interest in the Soviet Union, but we have to be able to accommodate people, so a bit of preparation is needed. All the best, comrades!" Gorbachev is seen departing the area to applause.

Gorbachev and the official party are then seen, in overcoats and sheltered from the rain by umbrellas, walking to a building at the CKD complex where, according to the presenter, Gorbachev inspected a display of the goods produced by the complex. Heavy vehicles, locomotives and a mobile crane are seen.

Gorbachev is then seen signing what is described as a visitors book. He then rises and standing in front of the official party with CPCZ Presidium member Jozef Lenart screen left and CPSU official Medvedev screen right, Gorbachev says:

"The plan for our stay in Czechoslovakia included a visit to your works, your concern. It has made a great impression upon me. I knew about your enterprise and its contribution to our joint work. Your collective and its output are well known in the Soviet Union, and of course our people will be glad to see your new wares, which will be on an even higher level and will make it possible to push ahead with scientific-technical progress in the national economy. For all this, thank you. I have had an opportunity -- and it gave me great pleasure -- to say this to the workers themselves, to the engineers, and to the management.

"In the presence of Comrade Husak, I would like to say that yesterday we talked a lot about our cooperation in the sphere of the economy being developed, extended, and raised to a new level. Well, I believe this is an appraisal we are unanimous on. Business will be expanded. The working people have high morale. I congratulate the Communists, who have done much since 1968 to bring economic, social, and political development in contemporary Czechoslovakia to such a high point.

"It is said that problems have arisen again. In the first place, is there any place without problems; and second, we can't stop. We must go forward. We spoke of this yesterday, too. Indeed, we have accumulated many new problems, and although you have done much since 1968 to make your society and the whole country's development more dynamic, you nonetheless have new problems now. I see no tragedy in this. From a political standpoint, this should be appraised as a signal, as an incentive to work even more resolutely, with account taken of the new tasks. We shall resolve them together. That is what Gustav Husak and I discussed yesterday and are now speaking of again."

Taking Husak's hand and shaking it, Gorbachev continues: "Since we are at a major works, the center, so to speak, of workers' Czechoslovakia, I would like to present this symbolic figure by one of our fine sculptors, a great master of sculptural art, a sculpture of a worker. He is raising aloft and firmly holding our red banner and the light of the stars over all the world. I told the workers that above all we want the CPSU policies to be comprehensible and close to the working class, the working people. If these policies are not accepted by the working people, they are not needed. They are dead. For this reason our party -- I want to emphasize this -- appreciates its responsibility toward the working class because it is the party of the working class and it understands its responsibility to the working people, to the world of socialism, and to all the progressive world. It acts both in internal affairs and in international affairs with a sense of great responsibility. I ask the management of the enterprise to accept this as a souvenir."

Gorbachev is seen approaching the statue which is a nude male figure holding a banner in his left hand and in his right an orb surmounted by a five-pointed star with the hammer and sickle symbol. Gorbachev shakes hands with an unidentified man and says, "Thank you very much." The crowd applauds.

Raisa Gorbacheva at Women's Union

LD102041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Topical issues relating to the women's movement were discussed here today at the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, where Raisa Maksomovna Gorbacheva paid a visit. At the meeting the new forms and methods of work of the organizations in the two countries were discussed with interest. Czechoslovak women, it was stressed during the conversation, warmly support the cardinal changes that are taking place in the USSR.

Gorbachev 10 Apr Rally Speech

PM131112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Rally"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Husak! Dear comrades and friends!

First of all, I would like to thank you with all my heart for your cordiality and hospitality.

We have sensed this since the first moments of our arrival on Czechoslovak soil and I cannot fail to speak here about my profound impressions of the meetings and frank [otkrovennyy] and friendly conversations with the people of Prague, with the workers in the workshops of the CKD [compressor plant], and with party and state figures.

A heartfelt thank you for the feelings of friendship that you have shown for our party, the Soviet people, and our country.

I rate highly the opportunity given to me to speak to you -- the party and state leadership and representatives of all sections of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

Our meeting is sort of an encounter with the country's broad public. I would like to take advantage of this to express the most profound friendly feelings which Soviet people have for their Czechoslovak brothers.

Comrade Husak put it well when he spoke about the nature of our relations and the durability of the ties that bind the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communists and the peoples of our two countries as well as the significance of our cooperation. I associate myself with his words, with a feeling of satisfaction. I thank you for your high assessment of our party's policy and the course of the 27th CPSU Congress.

There is every reason to believe that the links between our parties and countries will become broader and deeper in the foreseeable future. It was the ensuring of precisely such a development that was the main thrust of the talks we held yesterday and today here in Prague.

A joint document will be published on the results of the talks, but I can say even now that our approach to both domestic and international affairs is a common one. We have a mutual desire to progress further along the path of deepening and comprehensively enriching Soviet-Czechoslovak interaction.

As always, a great part of our conversations was devoted to reciprocal information on the course of socialist construction and on plans and intentions for the future. The Czechoslovak comrades spoke about how the program mapped out by the 17th CPCZ Congress is being implemented. We are sincerely gladdened by each of our successes. You really have things to be proud of. Today's Czechoslovakia stands in the world as an advanced, economically and socially developed state. Its national economy is distinguished by an enviable stability and is free of the ballast of foreign debts. The country commands a considerable industrial and scientific-technical potential and an intensive agriculture.

The living standards of the population, the systems of education and health care, and the care of the young generation and labor veterans withstand comparison to the world's highest standards. All these are visible fruits of socialism and the result of the purposeful toil of the people's masses led by the Communist Party, and, primarily, by the working class, which has proven historically that it is the motive force of progress in Czechoslovak society as well as in other socialist countries.

In conversations with us, the Czechoslovak comrades did not sidestep unresolved problems and difficulties that exist. We had a straightforward and frank [otkrovennyy] talk about this, too, as is the way of communists. With whom else if not with friends can one share thoughts, joys and worries, or think together about what else should be done to improve our life and work? I have no doubts that those present in the audience, like the majority of the working people of your country, also are well informed about the processes that are taking place in our country.

Czechoslovak media is rather broadly and in detail putting across the meaning of restructuring underway in our country. We would like, however, to share with you our concerns and plans. How are things with us today? The concept of restructuring did not arise by itself. It has been placed on the agenda by the entire objective course of social development and by the vital requirements of the country. It happens like this: We live, on the whole, in a solid house, with a firm foundation and reliable walls and framework; yet, at the same time, many things about it do not satisfy us any more. It has fallen behind due to increased demands and needs. One cannot just perform a small repair job on it. We have to embark on capital reconstruction, just like right now, on the solid basis of socialism, we have undertaken restructuring in the economy and politics, in the spiritual area, and in the style and methods of party work.

During the 7 decades since the October Revolution, taking the route of pioneers, having endured with honor many of the hardest ordeals -- the imperialist invasion and the most destructive war in history -- our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have raised their fatherland to the pinnacles of social and scientific progress. The achievements of the Soviet Union in various aspects of social activity are well known. But it is precisely against the background of these achievements that the serious problems and phenomena of stagnation, which manifested themselves in the seventies, have become especially intolerable now.

I will say frankly that sharp contrasts have developed in our country -- the enormous scale in the production of steel, raw material, fuel, and power resources where we have long been unequalled, and yet a lack of them due to their wasteful, inefficient utilization. We hold one of the leading positions in the world for grain production, yet it is necessary to buy up millions of metric tons of grain annually for feed. The world recognized achievements of Soviet science, such as in the area of fundamental research, the largest number of doctors and hospital beds per 1,000 people, and yet significant shortcomings in the quality of medical aid. Our rockets find with astonishing precision Halley's comet and fly off toward a rendezvous with Venus, and yet next to this triumph of scientific achievement, scientific-engineering thought, there is clear lagging behind in the practical application of the achievements of science for the needs of the economy and tiresome shortcomings in simple domestic appliances.

Of course, it is not the socialist system that is to blame, as our ideological opponents claim, but miscalculations among the leadership in the running of the country about which we have openly told the party and the people. We also have spoken openly about the weakening of discipline and incentives to productive, creative labor. It is often asked, including by friends, how justified is such sharp criticism of shortcomings? Will it not harm the prestige of the USSR and of socialism in general?

We know not only from books but also from our immense experience that successes in the development of socialism and progress are not possible without criticism and self-criticism. Unfortunately, this wise rule has not always been followed in practice. The problem-free presentation of reality has performed a disservice. A gap has developed between word and deed giving rise to public passivity and a lack of faith in the slogans that are advanced. With regard to the attractiveness of socialism, it is, in the final analysis, built not in words but in real deeds. Honest recognition of one's own omissions and mistakes and a determination to eliminate them only strengthen its prestige.

Our efforts are now directed toward reorganization of the whole social mechanism. In the economy this is a transfer from extensive methods to intensive ones and accelerated socioeconomic progress on the most advanced scientific and technological basis. In the political domain, it is unfolding broad democracy and self-management by the people, eradication of bureaucratism and abuses of power, and the strengthening of socialist legality. In ideology, in the spiritual domain, it is the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory as a counterweight to red tape and dogmatism, and the assertion of the principles of lofty morality and socialist values. In short, a radical change is needed, both in the organization of all our activities and in the public conscience, people's psychology, and their attitude toward the matter. The change is revolutionary in nature.

Is it appropriate to speak of revolutionary changes in a country that has gone through the most profound social revolution in the history of mankind, in which socialism was built? I think you can; it is right and accurately reflects the essence of what has happened. I am permitting myself to dwell on this matter, which is not at all merely theoretical but of great political importance, too. The October Revolution marked a great turning point in the political domain and the whole system of social relations. It took power from some classes -- the bourgeoisie, the landowners -- and handed the reins of power to the proletariat and the poorest peasantry. It took the means of production away from private owners and handed it over to the people. The new sociopolitical foundation of society created as a result of the radical transformations has been and remains the unshakable foundation of the development of socialism.

However, the need for periodical renewal of the forms of social relations might arise, and does arise in practice, within this process, or, as the famous law formulated by Marx and Engels states: for making them correspond to the level of development of the forces of production. Under socialism, in principle this task constantly should be resolved through the improvement of one or another aspect of social relations. But if the necessary transformations are not undertaken, are dragged out, while the problems are building up, then it is necessary to resort to more radical means and to act by revolutionary methods.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin said: We shall have, more than once, to perfect and even to do all over again much in our system. Such is the task which we have now presented ourselves with, and its resolution signifies nothing other than a fuller expansion of the creative potential of socialism and the strengthening of our social system.

It is of fundamental importance that the Communist Party acts as the initiator of the revolutionary process that has unfolded in our country, and that the entire Soviet people, all classes and strata of society, take part in it. The ultimate aim of restructuring is to ensure a better life for Soviet people, to establish higher models of public organization and of social justice.

Is such an aim attainable? We reply with confidence -- yes, it is attainable! It is not a utopia, not a fantasy, but a completely real plan based on sober calculations and a deeply thought-out and weighed prognosis.

We have truly enormous opportunities. It is a matter of getting going at full power those social mechanisms that have up to now functioned at half-power or intermittently in order to discard what is slackening our development and to introduce what will lead to acceleration. Where is the engine that will ensure restructuring, that will provide us with the desired acceleration? We see it in the further development of our socialist democracy. Involving the enormous masses of the working people -- up to and including the direct involvement of every honest Soviet laborer in the immediate work of managing the country -- is, in essence, the main trust of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum.

Only a people in possession of the entire gamut of power in the state, conscious of being in charge, and responsible for the state of affairs in the country, the region, the city and at each enterprise is capable of resolving those difficult and varied tasks that restructuring involves, and is capable of bringing Soviet society to new boundaries of social, economic and scientific-technical progress.

The basic paths of movement in this direction have been defined. These are: the development of all forms of representative and direct democracy; the expansion everywhere of self-management; increasing the role of labor collectives, local soviet, and public organizations; the strengthening of the legal and economic guarantees of the individual's rights; the role of law; and openness and control by the people.

At times life outstrips ideas. Thus, the changes in the electoral system are still only being worked out, but in many party and public organizations, at enterprises and collectives of scientific workers and those engaged in the arts, leaders already are being elected in a new way. That is how the working people have decided it. We welcome this. The development of the process of democratization opens up a broad scope for the development of people's initiative and creativity. Under conditions of democracy everyone has the opportunity to prove himself. At the same time, the money-grubbers, loafers, demagogues and bureaucrats feel unhappy in such a democratic atmosphere. The struggle against such dangerous social ailments as alcoholism, drug addiction and crime is being stepped up. Democratization is also the moral cleansing of society and the restoration of its moral health.

I would like to speak in particular about how we intend to tackle the task of raising the effectiveness of our economy. The main thing here is to reach the most advanced standards in as short a time as possible in the key areas of scientific-technical progress: computer and information technology, the electronization and robotization of the national economy, the application of rotor- and rotary-conveyor lines, biotechnology, and a number of others.

In the policy of structuring investment, we are switching the emphasis from building up the production of raw materials and fuel to the saving of resources, from new construction to the reconstruction and technical reequipment of existing production facilities. Resources are being allocated first and foremost to the development of the priority trends of scientific-technical progress. We have even gone so far as to halt the construction and reconstruction of enterprises in places where reaching the most up-to-date technological and economic limits has not been envisaged.

The new technical reconstruction of the national economy that we have planned is backed up by a program for the modernization and development of our machine-building, which is unprecedented in the country's entire history. By the start of the nineties, the renovation of the country's output basically should be completed, and new technology will be pouring into all fields of the national economy in a broad torrent; all these are deep-rooted reserves.

They will not start to produce returns immediately, but at around the end of the 5-year plan and beyond. For the moment, and for the purpose of acceleration, we are striving to fully use the organizational and economic, the moral and political factors strengthening discipline, introducing progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration, including the one that is so efficient: team contracting.

As you no doubt are aware, state acceptance of output has been introduced in our country to erect a reliable barrier for bad work and violations of technical procedures. We highly value the fact that these large-scale measures, which concern the interests of millions of people, have met the active support of the working class and all the working people of our country. We are attaching great hopes to the introduction of a new system of economic management and incentives based on financial autonomy. This is intended to guarantee a harmonious combination of the interests of the individual, collective, and society, of the producer and the consumer, of the plan and the market. The economic independence of the enterprise and the institution of self-government in production will open up a wide field for initiative and socialist enterprise [predpriimchivost] and will facilitate the circulation in each worker of a sense of being the master.

Drastic changes are also needed in the upper echelons of management. The essence of these is to make the central bodies concentrate on dealing with strategic tasks in the transition to normative planning methods and to management with the aid of economic levers. The relation of the center to the lower links must be constructed in a new way. Ministries and departments must come to genuinely feel their responsibility for ensuring scientific and technical progress, which determines the image of the sector and the satisfaction of society's requirements. Recently we adopted large-scale decisions that provide for profound changes in the conditions of the running of the economy, planning, and management. The by no means simple process of taking on new methods and orking them out in practice is under way. The need to bring al! the adopted measures into an integral system and to set up a new structure for the economic mechanism increasingly is being felt.

We intend to devote the next CPSU Central Committee plenum to an examination of these questions. We do realize that thus far only the first steps have been taken and that the most difficult is still ahead. We do not believe that we have found the final answers to all issues that life has set before us. We also are far from the intention of appealing to anyone to copy us. Each socialist country has its own typical features and the fraternal parties determine a political course that takes into account national conditions. Moreover, some of the problems currently at the forefront of the USSR have been or area already in the process of being solved in other socialist countries in their own way.

For all this we are also not concealing our confidence that the restructuring undertaken in the Soviet Union corresponds to the deepest essence of socialism and to the insistent demands of social progress. Our determination to attain the implementation of the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Cogress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum is multiplied many times by the support our policy finds among our friends and allies. We value this support.

It is known that in the whole world, communists, friends of socialism, and democracy- and progress-orientated people have received Soviet restructuring with ardent sympathy. Hopes for the future are associated with it in many respects. In essence, only the most fervent reactionaries and militarists bear malice on this score, realizing that the implemenation of our plans will make socialism more complete and therefore more attractive.

The political circles of the West are not averse to speculating on our restructuring and to quibbling over which Soviet Union is of more benefit to them -- a weak or a strong one, a completely democratic one, so to speak, according to their criteria, or not a very democratic one. Certain people are hoping to sow seeds of doubt as to whether our plans are viable or are hoping to generate disagreements in the socialist world, with the aid of speculating on the subject. They are trying to interpret the purposes of restructuring in their own ways and various sorts of opportunists are trying to climb on the bandwagon.

All this must realized, comrades. But surely we are not to give up the perfecting of socialist society because of the intrigues of the ideological enemy. We have firmly chosen our path and we are not going to retreat from it.

Permit me now to dwell on issues of cooperation between the socialist countries. [Moscow Television in Russian on 10 April at 1420 GMT has the following variation at this point: At the working meeting that took place in Moscow last November [Gorbachev pauses to wipe his nose] in the West they said that Gorbachev postponed his visit because of a political cold, but in reality it's a perfectly ordinary cold that's to blame. [laughter and applause]]

At the working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of the CEMA member states that took place in November of last year in Moscow, the unanimous conclusion was reached that we have to impart more dynamics to our cooperation, that its mechanism requires a kind of restructuring. Here there is something to rely upon. In the postwar period, socialism has turned into a mighty international formation. Between the fraternal countries a ramified network of interrelationships in party, state, and in public life has been created. Firm foundations have been laid for international socialist division of labor. A great deal of experience has been amassed in the functioning of the multilateral organizations of the socialist system. The exchange of scientific and cultural values has assumed a large scale.

Today, however, many forms and methods of cooperation, which have come about in the past, cease to meet present-day potential and needs. It can be said that the period of the coming-into-being of socialism as a world system has passed. A new stage has started which requires the entire system of cooperation between our countries to be raised to a qualitatively new level. What is being brought to the forefront here and which principles are being regarded as of paramount importance?

Our starting point is first of all that the entire system of political relations among the socialist countries can and should be built unswervingly on the basis of equality and mutual responsibility.

No one has the right to lay claim to a special position in the socialist world. Each party's independence, its responsibility before its people, and its right to independently decide questions of the country's development: these to us are absolute principles.

At the same time, we are profoundly convinced that the successes of the socialist community are impossible without each party and country caring not only about its own but also about common interests, without a respectful attitude toward friends and allies, without the obligation to take into account their interests.

In economic relations the consistent observance of the principles of mutual advantage and mutual aid is, in common opinion, necessary.

An equivalent exchange of products of national labor is fully in keeping with the nature of socialism -- it forms the natural basis of integration.

At the same time, the international nature itself of our social system presupposes assisting less developed countries in the interests of including them more fully in the socialist division of labor and, in the final analysis, of equalizing the levels of economic development.

Finally, on our cooperation in international affairs: It is subordinated to solving questions of vital importance to all of us, such as security, averting nuclear disaster, and the ensuring of normal international conditions for peaceful work of peoples. Experience has shown that socialist states are more successful in attaining their shared goals the more active and enterprising each one of them is. One of the most important qualitative characteristics of the present stage of the development of cooperation among socialist countries is, in our view, the considerably enhanced significance of the exchange of experience of socialist construction, the pooling of this experience.

Lenin's words that socialism as a single entity can only come about as a result of a number of endeavors, each of which is one-sided, are well known. The historical course of events was such that during the first stage of the forming of the world system of socialism, the USSR was the sole country with an experience of socialist construction, and this experience was, naturally, taken as the standard.

In our time a number of the fraternal countries already have behind them a rich history of socialist development, during the course of which indigenous forms and original solutiosn were put to use. No single party has a monopoly on the truth and, naturally, all of them are vitally interested in making use -- taking the conditions of their countries into account -- of all that is valuable and that is generated in the socialist world.

One can say that at present a reliable yardstick of the seriousness of the ruling Communist Party is represented not just by its attitude to its own experience, but by its attitude to the experience of friends.

As for the value of this experience, we have but one criterion here: the sociopolitical practice, the results of socioeconomic development, and the actual strengthening of socialism.

The assessments and conclusions made during the working meeting of the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties open up a new stage in the deepening of socialist economic integration, including that between the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Both our countries have achieved large-scale economic cooperation. The mutual trade this year will amount to R14 billion. However, the reserves to be harnessed by the integration of the production, scientific, and technological potential of our countries are still far from being utilized. Nor is it possible to make use of them in the old way, on the basis of the extensive increase in trade. Economic ties require a serious restructuring and qualitative improvement. Already an opportunity exists during the next 5-year plan period to substantially improve the structure of the mutual division of labor. We agree with the Czechoslovak comrades that the development of forms of integration, such as specialization and coordination of production, above all in the machine-building industry, could be given paramount importance.

For both you and us it is, as they say, a God-given task that we should unite our efforts more closely in the production of up-to-date products -- for instance, metallurgical, chemical and power equipment, robots and motor vehicle engines, video tape recorders and personal computers. In order to resolve these tasks, a course is being set toward direct production and scientific-technological links and the setting up of joint enterprises and organizations. The first steps have been made: I have in mind the robot scientific-production association and the biotechnology laboratory in the town of Nitra. Other agreements also have been signed, but it is important that their realization should not be hindered by bureaucratic barriers of which, alas, there are still not a few.

Of course, the development of direct links and, even more, the setting up of joint enterprises are very, very difficult matters. By no means all economic, management, and legal questions have yet been solved here, or all price-fixing, wages, management organization and distribution of income. It is now important for all of us to display a constructive approach to their solution, to support in every way new growth in socialist coproduction, and to let them grow stronger. This will be repaid one hundredfold. Active cooperation among many Soviet and Czechoslovak collectives -- in production, science, and design -- also must be organized within the framework of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. Allow me, dear comrades, to express my conviction that our countries, working in close and harmonious cooperation, will successfully resolve the tasks set before us in the current stage of development and will make their worthy contribution to renewing and elevating socialism and strengthening its positions.

Esteemed comrades! The time in which we live sets us complex and, if you like, even puzzling questions concerning the destinies of the world and the future of mankind. The mutual dependence of the present-day world is such that all peoples are similar to climbers roped together on a mountainside; they either can climb higher together to the summit or fall together into the abyss. To prevent a fall happening, politicians must rise above narrowly conceived, selfish interests and recognize the entire dramatic nature of the present situation. This is why the question of the need for new political thinking in the nuclear age is so acute. It is this new political thinking alone that is capable of leading all those who take part in international relations to take urgent measures to avert the nuclear catastrophe that threatens to destroy mankind. It cannot be said that the idea of new thinking has aroused no response. On the contrary, the number of people in the world who share it is growing. Among them are scientists, doctors, representatives of many other professions, the creative intelligentsia; it was possible to be convinced of this once again during the international forum For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity, held recently in Moscow. On certain questions we also can see signs of a new approach to international affairs on the part of a number of eminent Western politicians and statesmen. But these are just the first shoots of growth.

The old stereotypes that put their imprint on foreign policy are still strong in the West. It will be possible to really speak of the new political thinking having been transformed into a real force only when the cause of disarmament has finally been moved out of a deadlock.

Is it possible to hope for this? What prospects are there today? I will reply immediately -- there are hopes, and it is possible to reduce the danger of war. This is our conviction. It is founded both on the growing understanding in the world of the fatal consequences to humanity of a nuclear conflict as well as on the opportunities that opened up in Reykjavik for achieving accords on a significant reduction and the elimination of the more destructive forms of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union responsibly states its desire to seek mutually acceptable solutions for the whole complex of nuclear disarmament. A radical reduction of strategic offensive arms remains a fundamental problem. We are, as is known, ready to take the most resolute steps with regard to this, both a 50-percent reduction of these arms over a period of 5 years and their complete elimination over a period of 10 years -- under the condition -- naturally an indispensible one -- that the ABM Treaty be strictly observed and that the arms race not start in space.

Striving to make, finally, the first and therefore extraordinarily important step along the path of disarmament, we proposed that a separate accord be reached on medium-range missiles. In this we took into account both the voice of the world public and the desire, voiced by our Western partners, to rid Europe completely of these missiles. However, a paradoxical situation has come about. Some politicians and even governments now are disowning their own zero option, as though it is the evil one, attempting to hedge in the solution of the question of the medium-range missiles with all manner of reservations and provisos.

Much is being written and said currently in the West about the problem of operational and tactical missiles. We are ready to solve this problem constructively, too, but to do this in such a way is not to complicate the achievement of an accord on what is at present the central question -- the medium-range missiles.

To make it easier to reach an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe without delay, we propose to commence discussion on the question of reducing and subsequently eliminating missiles with ranges of between 500 and 1,000 km, deployed on the European Continent, without tying to this progress and results in solving the problem of medium-range missiles. For the period of the talks, the sides would pledge not to increase the number of operational and tactical missiles.

I stress that we are in favor of bringing this matter to a radical reduction and, ultimately, to the complete elimination of operational and tactical missiles in Europe. We consider it to be unnecessary to incorporate into a future accord various allowances for their build up and perfection.

Following the signing of an agreement on medium-range missiles [rakety sredney dalnosti], and irrespective of the progress of discussion on the issue of operational and tactical missiles [operativno-takticheskiye rakety], the Soviet Union, after consultation with the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, will withdraw from those countries the missiles deployed there in response to the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The implementation of an accord on operational and tactical missiles would, naturally, be carried out under strict verification [kontrol], just as is the case for medium-range missiles and strategic nuclear arms.

If we are talking about the reduction and especially the elimination of whole classes of nuclear arms in Europe, issues of the verification [proverka] of the observance of future agreements also acquires a qualitatively new significance.

Verification [kontrol] in these conditions becomes one of the most important means of guaranteeing security. This is why we will advocate the elaboration of very strict measures in this field, having in mind, of course, not verification for the sake of verification [kontrol], but monitoring [proverka] of the fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the sides at all stages of nuclear disarmament.

Appropriate verification [kontrol], including the use of on-site inspection, must encompass the missiles and launchers remaining after reduction, both the operational ones and those at all other installations, test sites, production works, training centers and so on.

The admission of inspectors to the other side's military bases on the territory of third countries also must be guaranteed; this is essential to obtain total confidence in the fact that the agreement is being strictly observed.

Another urgent issue that is directly connected with European security: the concentration in that region of a huge potential of armed forces and conventional arms. Of course, for Europe, as for all the world, the elimination of nuclear weapons -- strategic, medium-range, and operational and tactical [likvidatsiya yadernogo orzhiya strategicheskogo, sredney dalnosti, i operativno-takticheskogo] -- is a priority task. It is doubtful whether anyone would argue with this. However, let us put the question in the following way: Does the huge concentration on the continent of tactical nuclear and nonnuclear weapons as well as the armed forces confronting each other correspond to the idea of a safe world? I think that the answer to this question is clear. Unfortunately, as yet absolutely nothing has been done to remedy the extremely unsatisfactory situation that has unfolded here.

The situation must be changed abruptly by the adoption of measures to reduce, and, in the final analysis, to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons, and to reduce radically armed forces and conventional arms in order to exclude the possibility of a sudden attack.

A major step in this direction would be the implementation of the Warsaw Pact countries' Budapest program, in which it is proposed to resolve the issues of the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms as a set with tactical missiles, strike aircraft, nuclear artillery, and other tactical nuclear means. [voprosy sokrashcheniya vooruzhennykh sil i obychnykh vooruzhenii predlagaetsya reshat v komplekse s takticheskimi raketami, udarnoy aviatsiyey, atomnoy artilleriyey i drugimi takticheskimi, yadernymi sredstvami.]

The need for such joint consideration is dictated by the fact that tactical nuclear weapons are, for the most part, dual-purpose weapons, that is, they can carry both conventional and nuclear warheads. [neobkhodimost takogo sovmestnogo rassmotreniya diktuyetsya tem, chto takticheskiye yadernyye vooruzheniya v svoem bolshinstve yavlyayutsya oruzhiyem dvoynogo naznacheniya, to yest, mogut nesti kak obychnyye, tak i yadernyye zaryady]. Efforts by all European states, the United States, and Canada, are required to reduce armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Consultations are now underway in Vienna between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. However, the question arises: Has the time not come to gather all the foreign ministries of states participating in the CSCE and make a decision on the start of major talks aimed at radical reductions of tactical nuclear weapons, armed forces, and conventional weapons?

It would also be possible at such talks to discuss a number of priority measures pertaining to reducing military confrontation and preventing the threat of sudden attack, as well as the mutual withdrawal of the most dangerous kinds of offensive weapons from the immediate contact zone of the two military alliances.

The ultimate aim of these talks would be major reductions in armed forces and armaments, with the establishment of international verification [kontrol] and the application of on-site inspection. Last year's Stockholm conference provided experience of drafting such measures. Of course, this also would require the exchange of relevant data on the armed forces and armaments of the USSR, the United States, and other states in this region. In the West they talk about inequality, imbalance. Of course, there is asymmetry in the armed forces of both sides in Europe dictated by historical, geographical, and other factors. We are for eliminating any elements of inequality that have arisen, but not through a buildup by those who are behind, but through a reduction on the part of those who are ahead. We see the process of reducing military confrontation in Europe as a phased process, observing balance at each stage at the level of reasonable sufficiency.

These measures would make it possible to shift the entire bulk of the problems of armed forces and armaments that has built up in Europe. This is now a truly unique opportunity and it would be inexcusable to let it slip by.

The goals of strengthening European security also would be assisted by such measures as the creation of nuclear-free zones and zones which are free of chemical weapons. I would like to state that we support the address by the Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia to the FRG Government, proposing the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. As is known, the SPD [Social Democratic Party] also made a contribution to developing the idea of such a corridor. All nuclear weapons would be subject to removal from that zone, including nuclear mines, operational and tactical and tactical missiles [operativno-takticheskiye i takticheskiye rakety], nuclear artillery, carrier aircraft of the tactical strike air force, and antiaircraft missile complexes capable of using nuclear weapons. Among these means, a significant proportion are so-called dual-purpose means, of which I have already spoken. For our part, we are prepared to withdraw from such a corridor all Soviet nuclear weapons. We are prepared to guarantee and respect the nuclear-free status of this zone. Of course, an accord on such a corridor must provide that there will be no nuclear weapons on the part of NATO in the corridor proposed by the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR. It seems to us that the implementation of the proposal by Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece on a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans would be of great significance.

The active position of Poland on questions concerning the raising of the level of trust on the European Continent is also worthy of attention, as well as the proposal by Finland and other northern European countries on a nuclear-free zone is that region.

Concerning another question that is certainly of no small importance, the banning of chemical weapons: We come out consistently in favor of working out as soon as possible -- even this year -- an appropriate international convention, and we are carrying out active talks on this account. I am able to announce that the Soviet Union has ended the production of chemical weapons. As is known, the other countries of the Warsaw Pact have never produced these weapons and have not had them on their territory. The USSR does not have chemical weapons beyond the bounds of its borders. As far as stocks of them are concerned, I would like to inform you that the building of a special enterprise for their destruction has been started in our country. Putting into operation an enterprise of that kind will make it possible to rapidly implement the process of chemical disarmament after the conclusion of an international convention.

Going back to problems of nuclear disarmament, I would like to say that the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe is the one that is now closest to a possible solution. Appeals are multiplying throughout the world to the United States that it take that first truly major step in the area of disarmament and thereby contribute to the creation of a fundamentally new climate of mutual understanding between the West and the East. We consider it to be a factor of great political importance that Greece, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Finland, and many other European countries have raised their voices in favor of a solution to problems concerning Euromissiles. We invite Paris, London, and Bonn to contribute, for their part, to ridding Europe of medium-range nuclear missiles and, finally, to go over to nuclear disarmament. Where else if not in Europe is it high time to carve the way to a new political thinking?

Let me speak in this regard about the role of Europe in today's world. It is more than appropriate to communicate thoughts on this topic exactly here, in Czechoslovakia, where the geographical center of Europe is situated and where there is even a stone indicating this point. We attach primary importance to the European direction of our foreign policy. Why so? First of all, our peoples live on this continent; together with other peoples, they are legitimate heirs to the civilization that was born here, and they make their inalienable contribution to its development.

Socialism has marked a crucial turn in the centuries-old history of this part of the world. From time immemorial, wars have been milestones here. The routing of fascism and the victory of socialist revolution in East European countries brought about a new situation on the continent. A powerful force arose here which set itself the aim of breaking the continuous chain of military conflicts. It is precisely to socialism that Europe is indebted for the fact that for over 4 decades its peoples have known no wars.

We now are resolutely coming out against the division of the continent into opposing military blocs, the buildup of arms arsenals here, against everything that is a source of the threat of war. In light of the new thinking, we have put forward the concept of a pan-European home. This is not a beautiful dream, it is the result of a serious analysis of the situation on the continent.

The concept of a pan-European home means, first of all, the recognition of a certain integrity, though we are speaking about states adhering to different social systems and belonging to opposite military-political blocs. In it urgent problems are combined with the existence of real possibilities for their solution. Given the high density of the population and the degree of urbanization, Europe is oversaturated with weapons. Three-million strong armies confront each other in it. Even a "conventional war" would be ruinous here, and not only due to the fact that "conventional" weapons are now exceeding many times over in destructive force the weapons used in World War II, but also because there are about 200 power sets of nuclear power stations on it territory, a ramified network of large chemical factories which, if hit, would make the continent unsuitable for life. Take also environmental pollution, for example. The scale of industrialization and transport development on our continent is such that ecological danger already has approached a criticial point. This problem has spread far beyond national borders and has become a pan-European one. It is time to think how integration processes are going to develop further in both parts of Europe.

The laws of the world economy are objective; and scientific-technical progress also prompts us to seek some kind of forms of mutually beneficial cooperation. CEMA has given the signal for bridge-building in the interests of all European peoples. It can be expected that new processes in the economy of the countries of the socialist community will make it possible to activate, enrich, and fill with new content the economic cooperation of the two halves of Europe.

Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals is also an historical and cultural category in a high, spiritual sense. Here world civilization has been enriched with the ideas of the Renaissance and the Enlightenment. The humanitarian tradition and the doctrine of socialism have been strongly developed. By the efforts of geniuses of all the European nations, a priceless fund has been created in all branches of scientific knowledge and of artistic comprehension of the world. So, instead of a nuclear crematorium for Europe, we propose the peaceful development of European culture, which has many faces, yet forms a single entity.

Our concept of a common European abode by no means implies an intention to slam doors in anyone's face. On the contrary, the progress of Europe would enable it to make a still greater contribution to the progress of the rest of the world. Europe must not avoid participation in solving the problems of hunger, debt, and underdevelopment or helping to wipe out armed conflicts.

We can be sure that the peoples of Europe, without exception, stand for the establishment on the continent of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness and trust, coexistence and cooperation. That would be, in the full sense, the triumph of the new political thinking.

Movement toward that aim is dictated by no means only by moral considerations: It corresponds to the deep interests of all the European nations, for in our age of interdependence, more and more problems arise that can only be solved by the joint efforts of the European community and of the whole world community. Are we not compelled to unite if we are to fight such threats to civilization as the phenomena of terrorism, crime, and drug addiction? Is it not clear that if we do not combine our efforts today to combat that new calamity that has befallen mankind, AIDS, then tomorrow it may be too late?

That list could be extended. Literally scores of extremely difficult problems today are acquiring global status, in other words, only a united world community can hope to solve them.

Europe can set a worthy excample, and our countries are fully determined to make a worthy contribution to this. It is in this context tht we see Czechoslovakia's initiative for convening an economic forum. We are convinced that this can play a large role in consolidating the economic security of the states and in developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

Dictated by the same desire is our proposal to hold a conference in Moscow of the member states of the pan-European conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation. We feel that any idea which, be it only in some way, actually reduces the tension of confrontation, deserves to be put forward and discussed. Much already has been done jointly for the notion of the pan-European home to achieve general recognition. The Helsinki process is active; step by step it makes it possible to strengthen confidence among all European countries.

Working in this way, bringing out common interests, reducing the level of a military confrontation and striving for a nuclear-free world -- that is how we would like matters in Europe to be conducted.

Dear comrades! At the end of this year we will be celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and at the beginning of next year the 40th anniversary of the February Revolution in Czechoslovakia. These events are closely linked. They reveal the historic natural transition to socialism and the richness and variation of its forms. We have passed through many things and we have achieved much together, but no matter how great the tasks set by history before the countries of socialism, we are confident that we will be able to solve them. The guarantee of this is the will of our parties, the inexhaustible potential of the socialist social system and the friendship and comradeship of our peoples.

Long live our alliance! May the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples strengthen from year to year!

May their choice of socialism and close cooperation and interaction bring our peoples new rich fruits! May there be peace on earth!

The speeches of Comrades G. Husak and M.S. Gorbachev were heard with great attention and accompanied by prolonged applause.

The band played the party anthem, the "Internationale."

LIGACHEV VISITS INSTITUTE OF MARXISM-LENINISM

PM121335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Strengthening the Links Between Restructuring Theory and Practice"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism is a prestigious scientific research center in the sphere of the search for, storage, and publication of the ideological legacy of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, CPSU documents, and the international communist movement. The institute's collective also conducts basic research into problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and the historical experience of the CPSU.

On 8 April the institute was visited by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He familiarized himself with the work of the Central Party Archives, the library, and a number of the institute's departments and subunits. Talks were held with leaders of the collective and the institute's party organization, and with scientists. It was stressed that the CPSU Central Committee attaches great importance to enhancing the role of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism in implementing the political course of the 27th party congress and in solving the tasks put forward in the speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the all-union conference of leading social science faculties. The Central Committee proceeds on the basis that the restructuring of all spheres of social life and the achievement of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society are inconceivable without stepping up ideological and theoretical work.

Currently the CPSU Central Committee is drawing up measures to fundamentally restructure the institute's activity. It is a question of stepping up the link between research and the demands of the present stage of our development and of ensuring a bolder, more innovative, and more responsible approach to the study of the really complex processes of social life and socialist theory and practice. The persistent need to seriously strengthen the collective's creative forces and replenish them with highly skilled scientific cadres from various republics, oblasts, and cities in the country was noted. It was also stressed that the institute's material and technical base will be substantially strengthened and its research subunits supplied with more modern equipment. All this will substantially improve the effectiveness of scientific research in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism and serve the cause of improving the party's theoretical arsenal.

Ye.K. Ligachev was accompanied by N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; V.A. Grigoryev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; and V.V. Ryabov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS PAY TRIBUTE TO WRITER HERZEN

LD110219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The 175th anniversary of the birth of Aleksandr Ivanovich Herzen, the great Russian writer and thinker, is being marked widely in our country.

The ceremonial session that was held in Moscow today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions was a tribute of respect to the memory to the revolutionary democrat, fighter, and patriot. Representatives of the public, figures from culture and science, and workers from the capital's enterprises gathered here. Comrade Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Yeltsin, and Yakovlev attended the session.

NIKONOV ADDRESSES TULA AGRO-INDUSTRIAL MEETING

LD110213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] In Tula Oblast the Novomoskovskoye Agro-Industrial Association has been set up. At today's meeting, the board, and its chairman were elected. Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee addressed the meeting. The progress of restructuring of the work of the oblast's agro-industrial complex was analyzed in detail and the tasks facing rural workers in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum were discussed. Viktor Petrovich Nikonov visited the Lenin Kolkhoz and a number of enterprises of the processing industry in Tula Oblast.

PRAVDA LISTS SPEAKERS AT SECRETARIES' STUDY COURSE

PM071312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] Courses for secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms and obkoms responsible for questions of ideological work have ended at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres. They studied topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building, economic policy, and the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state at the present stage.

Particular attention was devoted to the practical implementation of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum in providing ideological backup for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the process of restructuring of all spheres of public life, the expansion of socialist democracy, and the activation of the human factor. The need was stressed to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist theoretical training and the ideological and moral tempering of cadres and to develop the new political and economic thinking in them. Ways of further improving political studies and mass economic education and their close links with life were discussed.

Much space was allotted to an analysis of the work of the party organizations of educational establishments and scientific institutions and questions of the creation of an integrated system of continuous education, party leadership of the implementation of the "Basic Guidelines for the Restructuring of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Country" and of the reform of general educational and vocational schools, the stepping up of party influence on the radical improvement of the quality of medical aid to the population, and the improvement of the work of health care institutions. During the course problems of the intensification of party influence on the development of Soviet culture and the quest for progressive new forms of the organization of cultural activity and the formation of man's spiritual world were discussed.

The students were addressed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; A.N. Yakovlev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA: S.A. Losev, general director of TASS, A.I. Vlasov and Ye.V. Zaytsev, first deputy chiefs of CPSU

Central Committee departments; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Yu.S. Afanasyev, V.S. Baltrunas, I.A. Zaramenskiy, V.N. Sevruk, and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy; A.V. Vlasov, I.I. Gladkiy, M.V. Gramov, A.P. Dumachev, V.G. Zakharov, A.I. Kamshalov, M.F. Nenashev, Ye.I. Chazov, S.G. Shcherbakov, and G.A. Yagodin, ministers and chairmen of state committees of the USSR; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.M. Mishin, secretary of the AUCCTU; I.T. Frolov, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; F.D. Bobkov, L.P. Kravchenko, and V.F. Petrovskiy, deputy ministers and chairmen of state committees of the USSR; T.I. Zaslavskaya and V.N. Kudryavtsev, academicians of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and L.I. Abalkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Great attention was devoted to the practical activity of local party organs in restructuring party political work. The students were addressed by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; G.I. Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom; Yu.V. Petrov, first secretary of Sverdlovsk CPSU Lbkom; and A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. Extramural practical studies took place in the Leningrad Oblast party organization, where students met with the party, economic, and ideological aktiv at enterprises, scientific and educational organizations, and cultural institutions and familiarized themselves with the organizational and political work of party organizations. Ideological work experience was exchanged at seminars.

During the courses the students met with senior officials from CPSU Central Committee departments, party, soviet, and economic leaders, representatives of the country's creative unions and organizations, scientists from the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, and journalists, and visited sports facilities in Moscow City and the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM031441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held at which progress in fulfilling the long-term program of land reclamation and increasing efficiency in the use of irrigated lands in Volgograd Oblast was examined.

The presidium also discussed the work of the RSFSR Construction Materials Industry in improving the use of the production potential of enterprises under its jurisdiction and on the procedure for awarding Challenge Red Banners and money prizes to socialist competition winners.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

VOROTNIKOV ACTIVITIES IN VORONEZH OBLAST REPORTED

LD0062317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Video report by L. Maksimov and M. Karmen]

[Text] Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov is in Voronezh Oblast. The Elektronika scientific production association is one of the leading enterprises in Voronezh.

There are significant rates of increase in production here; agreed deliveries are completely fulfilled.

Today Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov visited the enterprise. Among the multitude of questions touched on during conversations was this one, which will be of interest to many people: The Elektronika association in Voronezh manufactures, in particular, domestic video recorders. Whereas last year only 6,500 of them were produced, by the end of the 5-year plan that figure will increase to 100,000. Of course very particular attention will be paid to quality.

[Video shows exterior of building with Elektronika sign on it; video shows production line, people handling electronic equipment; Vorotnikov is seen talking to unidentified officials, and examining what appears to be a circuit board; close-up video recorder and television screen; video recorder bears the name Elektronika VM 15]

Later Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov visited the Rabotnitsa sewing association. Last year the enterprise owed output worth millions of rubles. The fact is they sewed womens' winter coats, but they did not [words indistinct]. The spring-summer season has arrived. They have started sewing light coats. Look at their colors: they're all dull and dark, and unfashionable. Some 30 percent of all material delivered is defective.

Now the enterprise is restructuring its work. It is beginning to meet the plans. Among the many difficulties the main one is to make contact with the suppliers, that is, with those, including engineers, who should take part in the creation of attractive and fashionable clothes, (?to give people pleasure) [words indistinct]. [Video shows Vorotnikov being shown around sewing enterprise by unidentified officials]

Speaks at Obkom Plenum

PM091157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Emphasis on Openness"]

[Text] Voronezh, 7 Apr -- The Voronezh CPSU Obkom placed emphasis on openness in its preparation for its plenum which was held today. It discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in deepening restructuring and improving work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum decisions.

The plenum was preceded by meetings of the party aktiv with working people and rallies of workers and kolkhoz members, which produced numerous proposals and critical remarks on most diverse questions linked with the implementation of the party's course of accelerating socioeconomic development. All this rich material, augmented by letters received by party and soviet organs, was widely used in the elaboration of the plenum decisions. It provided the basis for the oblast's comprehensive "Cadres" program which has now been elaborated.

Noting these and other examples of the development of democratic principles in social life, the speakers focused attention on the further enhancement of the standards of party leadership in the process of restructuring and the selection and placement of leadership cadres. This was closely linked with the need to fundamentally improve the situation in industry, agriculture, and the social sphere. The plenum produced a sharp and principled appraisal of shortcomings in the party leadership of the oblast's socioeconomic development. The point is that its economic potential is ineffectively utilized. Housing and social and cultural construction have been neglected, especially in the countryside. [paragraph continues]

Some leadership cadres display conservative habits, inertia, and indecisiveness in their approach to pressing problems, while the organization of specific work is at times replaced by bureaucratic management, sham efficiency, and red tape.

The plenum mapped out practical measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings in the management of economic and cadre work and improving the style and methods of activity of party committees and soviet and economic organs.

The plenum was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. There can be no argument, he said, that multifaceted and intensive work is actively underway in the country. Of course, no one expected that restructuring would proceed easily and simply. The revolutionary renewal of a complex social organism cannot but be a difficult job. But is everything being done to ensure that this process gathers speed and develops along the ascendant? No, this cannot be said yet.

Having analyzed the main shortcomings in the activity of the oblast's party, soviet, and economic organs, the speaker stressed in particular that the party devotes special attention to the activation of its mid-level component -- the gorkon and raykom level. So far, cadres at this level have not felt any scope for openness and democratism, make poor use of the new opportunities, and at times simply have no idea what to do with them. The habit of acting according to instructions from above has resulted in many having forgotten how to act independently, resourcefully, and boldly. It is no accident that some raykoms and gorkoms now issue, like before, self-glorifying reports and standard assurances of readiness to attain the set goals.

The time in which we are living, the speaker said in conclusion, is a time of great deeds and creativity, a time of serious trials. The January plenum marked the beginning of the Great October's 70th anniversary year, a special jubilee year. The energy and pace of our work must also be unusual. It is absolutely necessary to fulfill the plans and attain real -- and this is the main point -- and irreversible changes for the better, to ensure that they are felt by every Soviet person, by our whole people.

Meets Constituents

LD082336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] In Voronezh Oblast, a meeting took place of the constituency of the Rossoshanskiy Okrug with Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for this okrug. Simultaneously with the deputy's report, this meeting gave a chance to reflect collectively over the course of restructuring, about how it is progressing in the rayons of the Rossoshanskiy Okrug constituency. It is namely the rayon and city unit on which the party's attention is centered, for it is precisely there that the center of gravity of restructuring is shifting. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov spoke at the meeting. He noted that in the republic, as throughout the country in general, positive tendencies are gathering strength; the atmosphere itself in the society is changing for the better, as is people's attitude to work that yields real, tangible results. In part, there is evidence of these changes in the results for 1986. If one were to speak of them in general, then there are positive changes for the better in all sectors of the national economy of the republic.

The first, although modest, successes are fundamentally important because they give confidence that the stagnant phenomena that have accumulated in the economy and social sphere can be overcome.

It is especially important that what the people are expecting from restructuring is namely tangible results, and that the people are expressing concern over the course of its practical implementation. For the time being, speaking plainly, this concern is justified. Restructuring is going slowly, with difficulties and disruptions. Obviously, our efforts are not yet sufficient; they do not correspond in full measure to the scale and depth of the accumulated problems.

Having underlined that the most important thing now is to act and to act once again, Comrade Vorotnikov concentrated his attention on urgent tasks, giving priority to the problem of food. A steady and dynamic development of the agro-industrial complex still is held back by the slow mastering of the new economic mechanism. In rural areas they still cannot renounce the red tape and the bureaucratic methods of management they have inherited. All these serve as elements in the slowing-down mechanism that holds back the progress of restructuring. The organs of management of the agro-industrial complex should extricate themselves more quickly from the deep, well-trodden track along which their predecessors have moved for many years.

Much attention was paid in the speech to the answering implementation of a strong, social policy, which is one of the most important factors of the acceleration and which was underlined with new force by the January plenum.

Further on, Comrade Vorotnikov underlined the primary importance of the skillful organization of educational work with people, and constant concern about their leisure time and spiritual growth. The leading role in the practical implementation of the social policy of the party belongs to the Soviets of People's Deputies. As noted at the Central Committee January Plenum no one will solve these questions for them. The party firmly holds the course toward reinforcing the independence and vitality of the local organs of power. The future development of the workers' initiative, completely opening out the potential of the socialist system, the party links first of all with the democratization of the entire life of Soviet society. This process is developing further and further, encompasses newer and newer spheres of public life, and what should be underlined is that it goes deeper. It is especially important that in the working collectives there gradually is created an atmosphere that prompts people toward the search of effective solutions, toward a frank exchange of opinions, toward energetic action. The new law on state enterprise undoubtedly will serve toward establishing exactly such an atmosphere of initiative and creativity.

The concept of acceleration, the speaker continued, is indivisible from an active cadres policy. The test of restructuring now is undergone by all cadres.

In conclusion, the speaker drew attention to some topical questions of the USSR's international position, the struggle of our party and state for a nuclear-free world and collective security.

Tours Oblast Kolkhoz

LD100912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; L. Maksimov video report from Voronezh Oblast on the visit by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, to Kantemirovka]

[Excerpts] [Maksimov] Kantemirovka. Here during the war years the tank heroes carried out their exploits.

The division, that came to be called Kantemirovskaya, bore on its combat banner the name of this small Russian settlement.

Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov visited the Kantemirovka Rassvet Kolkhoz. In the machinery yard he was shown equipment ready for sowing. [passage omitted]

Kantemirovka forms part of the Rossoshanskiy constituency, from which Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov was elected as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. At a meeting with the voters, in his report back to them, he said, in particular:

[Vorotnikov] At present the country is nearing the end of discussion of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum. The communists and working people of our towns and villages measure their practical deeds against the new ideas and tenets of the party, and are drafting measures to implement them.

As you know, the Central Committee April 1985 Plenum saw the inception of a process of fundamental, and in essence, revolutionary transformations in policy, in the economy, and in the social and spiritual spheres. In accordance with the decisions of the 27th congress, the party focused its efforts on unswervingly raising the role of intensive factors of development, introducing economic management methods, decisively speeding up scientific-technical progress, and improving the quality of output and the high-priority development of the social sphere.

Multilevel work is being conducted, aimed at the moral cleansing of society, at consistently implementing principles of social justice, extending democracy, and elevating honest toil and the dignity of the individual. Of course, such changes must be welcomed. At the same time, restructuring of the work of the soviets is taking place slowly. A lack of initiative and businesslike spirit is still making itself felt, as is the inability to act with persistence and efficiency. Comrades, the party links the further development of the initiative of the working people, and the full flowering of the potential of the socialist system, above all with the democratization of the life of Soviet society. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has noted, democratization is not merely a slogan, it is the essense of restructuring. It is necessary to move forward, in order that legality can gain strength in society, and justice triumph, so that a moral atmosphere in which a man can live freely and work fruitfully can take hold.

[Maksimov] Today Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov acquainted himself with Voronezh. He visited a number of the town's sociocultural amenities, after which a meeting with members of the bureau of the party obkom and leaders of the oblast executive committee took place. [video opens with Maksimov at war memorial, cuts to Vorotnikov with group of unidentified men being shown farm machinery, cuts to Vorotnikov addressing meeting.

Addresses Okrug Voters

PM121445 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 87 First Edition p 2

[Unnamed TASS special correspondent report: "Advancing Persistently, Without Hesitation"]

[Text] Kantemirovka (Voronezh Oblast), 8 Apr -- The large-scale and profoundly innovative character of the restructuring which is under way in the country is obvious. [paragraph continues]

Getting rid of everything that is slowing us down, our party has focused efforts on the steady enhancement of the role of intensive factors of development, the introduction of economic methods of management, the decisive acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of output quality, and the development of the social sphere at a preferential rate. Work is under way at many levels aimed at a moral cleansing of society and the consistent translation into reality of the principles of social justice, expansion of democracy, and elevation of honest labor and the dignity of the individual. All these wide-ranging, multifaceted, and complex problems were at the focus of attention of Rossoshanskiy Electoral Okrug voters during their 8 April meeting with V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the okrug.

In addition to hearing the deputy's report, the meeting participants had the opportunity to collectively discuss the course of restructuring and its progress in the Rossoshanskiy Electoral Okrug's Rayons. The party's attention is now focused on the rayon and city component in particular. This is precisely where the center of gravity of restructuring is shifting now.

Speakers at the meeting, including V.I. Kostyanaya, chairman of the Olkhovatskiy Rayispolkom; A.M. Novikov, director of the Pavlovskgranit Production Association; N.F. Khimicheva, milkmaid on Podgorenskiy Rayon's Krasnyy Putilovets Kolkhoz; Yu.N. Zolotov, fitter-electrician team leader at the Rossosh chemical plant; N.S. Pankov, chairman of the Kamenskiy Rayon Put Ilicha Kolkhoz; I.S. Skripkin, machine operator on Ostrogozhskiy Rayon's Tikhiy Don Kolkhoz; and N.V. Yakhnenko, first secretary of the Kantemirovskiy CPSU Raykom, measured practical actions in their rayons against the new ideas and party objectives and put forward specific proposals. The result was a lively and principled exchange of views which took place in an atmosphre of frankness, criticism, and self-criticism.

V.I. Vorotnikov addressed the meeting. He noted that in the republic, just like in the country as a whole, positive trends are gaining in strength. The social climate itself and people's attitudes to work are changing for the better and this is producing real, tangible results. This is borne out, in particular, by the results of 1986, the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Speaking in general terms, it is possible to say that positive changes have taken place in all sectors of the republic's national economy.

The changes for the better are noticeable also in the socioeconomic development of the okrug's rayons. Thus, the situation in agriculture is improving, especially in livestock raising. A certain shift toward a more active solution of social problems has also been felt.

The first, albeit modest successes are of fundamental importance since they inspire confidence that the phenomena of stagnation which have built up in the economy and the social sphere can be overcome. This is all the more important since people are expecting real results from restructuring and are expressing concern at the progress of its practical implementation.

Frankly speaking, this concern is as yet quite justified. The restructuring is progressing slowly, with difficulties, and not without battles. It is obvious that our efforts are as yet insufficient, that they do not yet fully correspond to the scale and urgency of the problems that have built up.

Emphasizing that the main task now is to act and act again, V.I. Vorotnikov focused attention on the tasks which brook no delay. I would put the food problem first and foremost, he said. As from 1983, step by step, conditions are being created in the country for the dynamic and stable development of the agro-industrial complex.

This has made it possible to achieve appreciable shifts in the development of the sector. Purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit in the RSFSR increased last year and the plans for the procurement of livestock products were exceeded.

At the same time crop farming, and above all grain production, remains a problem area. Questions of storage and processing of produce are being resolved extremely slowly. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to operate at a loss. On all these points serious criticism was leveled at the republic at the CPSU Central Committee conference in January this year.

What sort of a yield is it if you harvest 12.8 quintals of grain per hectare as in Kantemirovskiy Rayon, or 14.4 quintals as in Pavlovskiy Rayon, the speaker said, illustrating the prevailing situation on examples from Voronezh Oblast. Even in the oblast as a whole yields totaled only 17.3 quintals per hectare. Let me mention that in neighboring Belgorod Oblast average grain yields were 30 percent higher.

Naturally, there are various reasons for this and the weather is one of them. However, the main problem is that scientifically substantiated farming systems and intensive crop cultivation techniques are being mastered intolerably slowly and the attention paid to land improvement is absolutely insufficient. Poor soil care is having an increasingly negative impact on the efficiency of the oblast's agriculture. The famed Voronezh chernozems are slowly but surely becoming depleted. The humus content in soils is diminishing. The areas subject to water and wind erosion are increasing with every passing year. Farming land is becoming covered in a dense latticework of deep cracks. At the same time, resolute measures to rectify the situation are not being adopted.

Dwelling further on questions of the development of livestock raising in the oblast and the okrug's rayons, the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers warned agricultural workers not to become complacent as a result of last year's overfulfillment of the plans for the sales of all types of livestock products to the state. There are plenty of shortcomings and untapped reserves in this area too.

The steady and dynamic development of the agro-industrial complex is still being held up by the slow mastering of the new economic mechanism. The oblast agro-industrial committee and the rayon agro-industrial associations are not involving themselves enough in the solution of these tasks. They are finding it difficult to cast off the legacy of armchair and bureaucratic methods of management, they are still, from time to time, trying to dictate to kolkhozes and sovkhozes as in the old days, to prescribe to them what they should be doing and when, when to start irrigation, and so forth. All these are elements of the mechanism which slows us down, which hampers the progress of the restructuring. Agro-industrial complex management organs must try as quickly as possible to get out of the deep rut in which their predecessors were stuck for years.

Much attention was devoted in the speech to the implementation of a strong social policy, which is a most important factor of acceleration, as was yet again stressed with utmost emphasis at the January plenum. The speaker said that the beginning of the process of restructuring was marked in the republic by very energetic steps in the solution of overdue questions in the development of the social and cultural sphere. These have been felt also in the okrug's rayons. Take housing construction, for instance. Last year 7,500 square meters more housing than planned was built here. The best results were achieved in Kantemirovskiy Rayon. Here the level achieved in the commissioning of housing in 1985 was exceeded by a third.

It would seem that this is cause for praise. In the past it would have, no doubt, been forthcoming. However, let us take a look at the root of the problem. Thousands of families still urgently need to improve their housing conditions. At the same time in a number of rayons the construction of housing fell sharply in comparison with 1985. The attention and efforts of party committees, soviet and economic organs, and labor collectives must be focused on accelerating housing construction and bringing into play all the reserves and potential at your disposal today.

In this context the need for a substantial increase in the volume of individual housing construction, primarily in the countryside, was particularly stressed. After all, party and soviet officials frequently try to explain the extremely small number of individual builders in the countryside by a passive attitude on the part of the population and people's desire to obtain housing at the expense of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, there is another, much more important factor here. Houses which are both inconvenient and inordinately expensive are frequently proposed for construction to rural dwellers. Furthermore, by no means everything is done to help the builder with advantageous credit, construction materials, or transport so that he is not left to his own devices trying to find materials in short supply.

Health care, too, has been neglected in the oblast. Many medical establishments are in urgent need of a capital overhaul. There is an acute shortage of beds in maternity hospitals, and this applies even to the oblast center. A radical and resolute breakthrough is needed in health care on which at one time we rightly prided ourselves as one of the outstanding social gains of soviet power.

Focusing attention on the sociocultural needs of the countryside, the speaker noted that examples of a correct and comprehensive solution of questions pertaining to the provision of services for rural workers exist everywhere, including Voronezh Oblast. Thus at livestock units in Talovskiy Rayon, stores have been opened, there are canteens, health clinics, and stomatological surgeries. At the same time, at many livestock units in a whole series of other rayons not only all these assets but even the most elementary everyday facilities are lacking.

Another unsolved problem is roads. Recently I received a letter from Comrade Nechayev, a voter from Pervomayskoye village in Podgorenskiy Rayon. This is what he writes about the road to the rayon center: "It takes us a whole day to drive the 7 km to the rayon center on the mud track, we wreck the cars and burn up fuel senselessly, yet we never stop talking about savings." You cannot disagree with the writer of the letter. Of course, a road must be built, just like so many other things. At the same time we must explain to people that all social problems cannot be solved in one fell swoop, as they say, simply by means of superior organs' instructions to that effect. The main lever here is above all local initiative. What is needed is a firm stance on the part of party committees and practical action on the part of soviets of people's deputies.

V.I. Vorotnikov went on to emphasize the paramount importance of the skillful organization of educational work among the people and constant concern for their leisure and spiritual growth.

The leading role in the practical implementation of the party's social policy belongs to the soviets of people's deputies. As the Central Committee January Plenum noted, no one will solve these questions for them. The party is firmly steering a course toward increasing local authorities' independence and activeness. [paragraph continues]

Changes for the better are taking place. This applies also to you rayons. The Rossosh Gorispolkom has recently taken more vigorous action to bring the city's social infrastructure up to standard. A correct and forward-looking step was taken in Rossosh when a general plan for the city's development was elaborated and adopted. Even Moscow "lessees" are forced to comply with it now.

Changes of this kind are a cause for joy, of course. At the same time the restructuring of the work of soviets is progressing too slowly and sometimes even unsatisfactorily. Many of them fail to exercise their new rights to the full extent, are not exacting enough toward economic managers, and have not overcome their bias toward formalism and routine. A shortage of initiative and efficiency, of the ability to act with persistence and achieve results are still felt.

The party links the further development of the working people's initiative and the full unfolding of the socialist system's potential above all with the democratization of the Soviet society's entire life. This process is developing on an increasingly broader scale, it is encompassing more and more spheres of social life, and -- this must be stressed -- it is deepening. It is particularly important that gradually in labor collectives an atmosphere is taking shape which encourages people to engage in a quest for effective solutions, a frank exchange of views, and vigorous actions.

The new Law on State Enterprises will doubtless lead to the consolidation of precisely such an atmosphere of initiative and creativity. It is called upon to firmly establish the new forms of self-management, of direct democracy in the production sphere, the democracy to which the party attaches paramount importance and which is simply unthinkable in the conditions of the system based on exploitation.

Analyzing some of the law's propositions, in particular those pertaining to handing over part of the functions of operational management directly to enterprises, the speaker stressed at the same time that the active development of production democracy does by no means signify some kind of breaking up of our political system. On the contrary, it is a question of putting all its potential to the best possible use, of giving a profoundly democratic content to the work of the party, the soviets, and public organizations. Defining further measures to improve the work of soviets, for instance, the party warns that these measures will not produce the desired results unless they are backed up by deputies' initiative and their enhanced responsibility to voters. After all, the calling of a deputy is not an honorary title but means a great deal of hard work among the population. So far we have still not succeeded in "stirring" all local soviet deputies into this kind of action and many of them still display both passiveness and timidity in the fulfillment of their lofty duties.

The concept of acceleration, the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers went on, is inseparably linked with an active cadre policy. Whatever task we tackle, everything hinges on the leader. People link all the pros and cons of the actual, real life that they are living with his person. This is why cadres devoted to the cause of the party and marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the implementation of its political line are our main, our most precious asset. Of late, substantial changes have occurred in the lineup of the republic's cadres.

Quite a few enterprising, thinking, and energetic people who can and want to be at the front have been put in charge of various sectors of soviet and economic work.

All cadres are now being put to the test by restructuring. It must be said that most of the leaders in the republic are tackling the task with great responsibility. Although not everyone is succeeding in everything, people are gradually getting more experienced, are tackling complex tasks more and more boldly, and finding ways to resolve them.

However, not everyone passes the test. Some leaders find it simply impossible to discard old habits and suffer fiascos in their work. Last year, for instance, 18 kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors in the okrug's rayons were called to account for all kind of abuses and violations. It is quite wrong that sometimes such people are kept on in leading posts. This means that the necessary lessons from our recent past have not been learned. The results of the bad practice of tolerating hastiness and high-handedness during the selection of cadres, of not taking full account of the professional, moral, and political qualities of workers appointed to leading posts are still being felt.

Bearing in mind the party's demands, we must radically restructure our entire cadre work. In the republic, and that includes Voronezh Oblast, a certain amount of experience has been accumulated in the open, democratic selection of leaders, in electing them, beginning with team leaders and shop foremen right up to enterprise directors. This experience is expectionally important since only in the light of this can the task of the universal democratization of the process of forming leading cadres on the basis of electivity be resolved.

In conclusion the speaker dwelt on certain topical questions of the USSR's international position and the struggle of our party and state for a nuclear-free world and collective security.

Noting the profound and inseparable connection between the aims of the revolutionary restructuring of our society, the acceleration of its development and the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR, he emphasized that his policy of the CPSU and the Soviet states is called upon to promote the successful resolution of the tasks of improving the life of the Soviet people. Striding out toward the glorious jubliee, the 70th anniversary of Great October, Soviet people will demonstrate with new force their loyalty to the Leninist banner and to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the world's first stage of workers and peasants.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS GEOLOGISTS' DAY MEETING

LD040009 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Geologists' Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, heads of ministries and departments, production leaders, scientists, and representatives of the capital's public. Delivering a report, USSR Geology Minister Comrade Kozlovskiy, stressed that workers in the industry, in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress, are endeavoring to intensify geological survey work and raise its efficiency and quality on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

TASS ANNOUNCES COSMOS-1835 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 9 APR

LD100803 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1835, on April 9.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment and instruments intended for space studies.

Cosmos-1835 was put into orbit with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes.

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 367 kilometres.

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 180 kilometres.

Inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

The satellite is also carrying:

A radiosystem for precision measurement of orbit elements.

A radiotelemetric system for transmission to earth of data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The onboard equipment is working normally.

The mission control centre is processing incoming information.

MOSCOW RADIO NOTES KVANT-MIR DOCKING, PROBLEMS

LD091407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Kvant astrophysical module docked with the Mir orbital complex today. Cosmonauts Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko and Aleksandr Ivanovich Laveykin are in the 3d month of work on the Mir complex.

Here is a report from the mission control center, conducted by our special correspondent Leonid Lazarevich:

[Unidentified voice in background] Distance 500 metres. [Lazarevich] Kvant is again moving toward the station. On the enormous screen-map the module and the station appear to be right next to each other, quite close. But that's only on the map. Just listen. Everything is going according to the program. [background sound effects] Remember, 4 days ago, on Sunday, the first attempt at a docking was carried out. The module approached very close to the station. They were separated by 200 meters. But because of a malfunction in the Kvant control system the docking was cancelled. During the first 24 hours specialists from the mission control center determined the cause of and found a solution to the situation. And so, once again the Kvant is approaching the station. A new program has been put into the computers.

The specialists at the mission control center are faced with some very difficult work today. The module is a craft of a type which is new in principle, and in general our experience of dockings like this one, involving craft which are so large, is not at all great -- and the mass of the module is in excess of 20 tonnes. The module and the station are now somewhere over France.

Alongside me is cosmonaut Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov. He has had occasion to carry out more than one docking. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, how is the docking going?

[Serebrov] Now it is proceeding calmly. Since the moment of locking-on the signal has been steady, with no fading. The angular velocities are close to zero, and this indicates that the process is proceeding in a stable way.

[Voice in background] 89 meters, zero nine.

[Serebrov] It's down 90 meters already, and the approach speed is 0.9. In other words we are already moving into the docking.

[Lazarevich] The module has never before been so close to the station.

[Serebrov] The module will now equalize the roll; locking-on is not being lost; the angular velocities are rising somewhat in view of the fact that the distance is being reduced, but they are not in excess.

[Lazarevich] And so the first specialized scientific laboratory is approaching the station. At this moment there is very little separating the Kvant from the station. These 9 days have not been easy ones for the specialists at the mission control center.

[Serebrov] For the specialists of the mission control center, for the development staff, for these testing it, for the cosmonauts on board they haven't been easy, either, because a great many hopes and expectations have been linked with the arrival of the module -- and a great deal of work, work that is new in principle.

[Voice in background] Contact is confirmed.

[Lazarevich] Mechanical lock-on has been recorded.

After the communications session it became clear that mechanical joining [mekhanicheskoye soyedineniye] of the units of the module and the station had taken place. Locking of the space craft began. But this locking was not fully carried out. The station crew, Yuriy Viktorovich Romanenko and Aleksandr Ivanovich Laveykin, together with specialists from the mission control center, will now analyze the information received. The atmosphere in the mission control center now is a working atmosphere. People understand that the situation isn't one of the easiest, but they are seeking a solution. We are testing new equipment in space.

Further Details

LD092329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1514 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow 9 Apr (TASS) -- A TASS special correspondent reports from Flight Control Center:

The situation that arose this morning in orbit never happened before in the nation's experience of manned flights. After the mechanical locking-on of the Mir station's docking unit, the so-called coupling [styagivaniye] of the astrophysical module Kvant began. This process, however, was not completed. Only a few centimeters were needed for the module and the orbital complex to have docked properly.

It was late at night in Moscow when the cosmonauts changed into their space suits and crossed into the Soyuz TM-2 vessel. This is a common safety procedure before docking. Moreover, it is justified when two 20-tonne units of equipment were to meet in orbit.

However, at that moment when the inscription: "coupling of the objects in process" lights up on the screen of the Flight Control Center, something unexpected happened. Having penetrated 365 mm, the rod of Kvants docking unit suddenly got stuck. The Mir station and the astrophysical module started to move out of the range of radio contact, and specialists began to discuss the situation. On the following spiral, the flight managers requested the crew to switch on the external video camera and try to inspect the docking unit through the portholes of the crossing chamber, but the inspection that was carried out failed to provide results.

Any additional information now is important for the specialists. It appears that in the following spirals, with the help of the crew, they will have to analyze the situation on more than one occasion. Once again, the orbit has provided them with a complex task.

Preparation For EVA

LD111025 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Today cosmonauts Yuriy Romenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are preparing for extravehicular activity (EVA).

The principal purpose of the forthcoming space walk is to inspect the docking assembly of the module Kvant.

The EVA is planned for the night of April 11 to 12.

Space Walk Begins

LD112009 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] The two Soviet spacemen, the crew of the Mir orbital station, have left it and went into raw space to determine the cause of its incomplete docking with the astrophysical module Kvant.

Cosmonauts Detail Walk

LD112359 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 11 Apr 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; interview with cosmonauts Vladimir Solovyev, Leonid Kizim, and Viktor Savinykh by correspondent A. Tikhomirov on 11 April, at Mission Control Center -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Tikhomirov] Good evening, comrades, or more accurately good night, because we are already into 12 April [Moscow time] and this gives us an opportunity to greet the three cosmonauts who are present here and taking part in the second reportage devoted to the exit into open space -- to greet them on the occasion of Cosmonauts' Day. They are Vladimir Solovyev, the deputy leader of the flight; Lenid Kizim; and sitting down over there, Viktor Savinykh. All three of them are twice heroes of the Soviet Union, but they haven't put on their stars today because as it turns out this isn't a festive day for them, but very much a working day. Another communications session has just taken place with Cosmonauts Romanenko and Laveykin. The exit into space has already been carried out, that is to say the hatch has been opened, both cosmonauts are outside the station. But we have already said in our first linkup that it has not been possible for them to take the hand-held television camera with them because they don't have sufficient hands and because there ought to have been some time for getting that camera ready, isn't that right -- to seal it, and this they didn't manage to do, is that correct?

[Solovyev] No, and then it's simply that there's a lot of work to do, and a long distance to the stern of the station.

[Tikhomirov] A long distance -- how many meters is that?

[Solovyev] It's of the order of 20 meters altogether and it's difficult with a camera.

[Tikhomirov] Where open space is concerned that really is quite a long way. We have already said once during the reportage about the exit into open space -- when these two cosmonauts went out, who are virtually record-holders as far as the duration of their stay in open space is concerned: how many hours in total was it? Six exits, was it?

[Kisim] During two space flights Volodya and I were fortunate enough to carry out 8 exits into open space, with a duration of 32 hours and 45 minutes.

[Tikhomirov] I once said that when they enter the zone of darkness, the result is as if the cosmonauts were traveling in a night train through the darkness over the earth, waiting for the dawn and waiting for the time when it is possible to begin work.

At the present time they are situated -- and you can see it on this map -- they are situated not in the shadow but in the sun, but in view of the fact that there are no radio communications sessions, they are continuing to work under autonomous conditions, without being under surveillance and without commands being issued by the flight control center [video: correspondent talks to Solovyev and Kisim in mission control center]

I would now like to hand over to a cosmonaut who has been following very carefully the work that is taking place, so that he can tell you in detail what has been taking place, and he is Viktor Savinykh.

Victor Petrovich, we are now talking to a cosmonaut who has a great deal of experience of working in open space. You have worked for 5 hours. How does the work that you did, in a planned way, fixing solar batteries, differ from the work that is taking place now, which is certainly not according to plan.

[Savinykh] First of all we were the third crew to install solar batteries. The first one was that of Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov; then there was Leonid Kisim and Vladimir Solovyev; and then we were the third crew. And generally speaking everything was known as far as doing this work was concerned; true, there was additional work in installing scientific apparatus, but this exit is totally unplanned, it is an exit that does not form part of the plan, and for that reason the crew had only a short time of preparation for the exit. But we have looked at the schedule of this exit and the crew is working very precisely. They had put on their pressure suits on time, depressurization of the transfer compartment from which they make the exit was carried out on time, the crew was on time when it went over to autonomous supplies -- at the start it was using on-board oxygen and electric power.

[Tikhomirov] I'd like to add that they have already been in open space for 37 minutes and 52 seconds.

[Tikhomirov] Excuse me, but I would like to add that in so far as we have no pictures from space, the very same experiment is taking place on earth in parallel. I am now going to ask the producer to show us on the side screen this image which is coming to us from Zvezdnyy Gorodok, from the hydro-laboratory. The same thing that is taking place in space is being repeated by these two experimenters on a model which has been immersed in a tank.

[Savinykh] It is possible that the crew is already some way in front, because the crew mastered the situation on time, and if their schedule is proceeding normally, then I think that they are also on the edge of the hatch which they have to -- on the edge of the station which is where they have to get to. [video: clip shows two men submerged in water tank working on model of space-craft, simulating current mission]

[Tikhomirov] As an experienced cosmonaut I would like to ask you whether great physical efforts are needed in order to cover the whole length of the station?

[Savinykh] Great physical effort is needed, because the crew moves with its hands, there are -- if you paid attention, you saw them -- there are handrails and the crew moves along these handrails, and of course great physical effort is required of the hands. But the legs do help and support.

[Tikhomirov] What differences are there between this kind of work in the hydro-laboratory, what we are now seeing on the screen, and the real work in open space?

[Savinykh] Well, for this crew it is the first walk along the station; Yuriy Romanenko has already been in space, but he has not carried out such a long distance. The work differs in that there is water resistance in the hydro-laboratory, there they have to overcome the water resistance. That is on the ground. Here on the other hand, immediately you go out into open space for the first time you have the feeling a little, that, well it's an unusual state, and it's easier to move about, you don't have to move such a large mass of water in front of you.

[Tikhomirov] Judging by the picture that we are getting from the hydro-laboratory, if today's situation, if that situation, corresponds to what is happening in space, then we see that the cosmonauts are already in the area of the docking unit, between the Kvant module and between the docking unit of the Mir station, and are already inspecting, so to speak, the surface of the docking unit and so on. [video: correspondents interviewing Savinykh. Tikhomirov points to pictures of simulation]

[Savinykh] Once again before the actual exit into open space, Valeriy Ryumin warned, he said once again that they had to go close and examine carefully the extent to which they are parallel, the coaxial alignment of the docking of the two modules, the module and the orbital station: and the lads, now, if they have reached this workplace, they are engaged in this same point, because they are now in the light, conditions now are very favorable for examining the place they have reached.

[Tikhomirov] One might even assume that the reason is already clear why the necessary locking point did not happen.

[Savinykh] It would be difficult at this moment to say that the reason is already clear, because to begin with, they go out on one plane, then they look at the docking unit from one side, then the crew has to go over onto the other side and the diameter is 4 meters: so it cannot be done so quickly; no doubt you are not going to find out the reason all at once in such a short period of time.

[Tikhomirov] I want to tell the television viewers that at the moment when the "Meeting With Phil Donahue" youth program was going out, there was a situation which lasted for approximately 10 seconds when -- well, for example, my hair stood on end -- it was a moment when suddenly the pressure in one of the space suits began to fall -- whose was it?

[Savinykh] Sasha Laveykin's pressure began to fall in the space suit, but that was just switching over from one system of another.

[Tikhomirov] But it was the lever, so to speak, that wasn't in the right position.

[Savinykh] This is virtually a normal situation. The crew uses this switch in cases where it is beginning to carry out considerable physical work, because the pressure is lowered in the space suit and the space suit then becomes softer and it is then easier for the crew to work.

[Tikhomirov] But there were approximately 10 seconds, and then...

[Savinykh] They quickly understood the situation, the crew quickly understood what was happening, and the lads worked very promptly indeed.

[Tikhomirov] Then the whole of that situation was stabilized, and now we have to believe that in principle, they are already establishing, so to speak, the causes of the incomplete docking. Well, there we are. The first program is now closing down. You understand that we cannot continue showing this process throughout the whole night, although it is unusually interesting and important. There are now 20 minutes left before the zone. In 20 minutes' time we are again going to be able to listen to the crew, there will be a radio-communication session from space, to begin with via a ship, the Vladislav Volkov. We are recording the whole of this process, a video recording is being made, and in the morning, beginning at 0700, we will try to tell you all the details of this -- let me put it this way -- this heroic exit into open space.

[Savinykh] An unusual exit, a unique exit.

[Tikhomirov] All the best to you, comrades. [video: correspondents, seated with Savinykh, interviewing him]

Complete Linkup Achieved

LD120300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0215 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Flight Control Center, 12 Apr (TASS) -- Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin have accomplished an exit into open space and carried out operations to ensure the complete docking of the Kvant module with the Mir station.

On 11 April at 2341 Moscow time [1941 GMT] Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin made an exit from the station and moved to the point at which it joins the Kvant module. By pulling out the bar on the module's docking unit the spacecrafts were separated to the maximum possible distance. On examining the docking units of the module and the station the cosmonauts discovered that their linkup was being prevented by an extraneous object which had come between them.

Once the crew captain and the flight engineer had carried out the necessary work, the spacecrafts were linked up. This process, which was effected on commands from earth and was monitored visually by the crew, went according to plan [shtatno] and ended with the complete joining of the module and the station.

The time spent in open space by Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin amounted to 3 hours and 40 minutes.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and feel fine. [passage omitted]

Upcoming Activities Previewed

LD120526 Moscow TASS in English 0447 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Mission Control Center April 12 TASS -- Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin made a walk in space and carried out operations for ensuring a full docking of the module with the station.

At 23 hours 41 minutes Moscow time on April 11 Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin went out of the station and moved to the place of the docking with the module Kvant. By extending the boom of the docking unit of the module the spacecraft were placed apart at a maximum possible distance. In examining the docking units of the module and the station, the cosmonauts discovered that their full link-up was prevented by an extraneous object which got between them.

After the crew commander and the flight engineer carried out the necessary work, the spacecraft were linked up. This process, which was done by commands from the earth and was visually controlled by the crew proceeded normally and ended in the total docking of the module and the station.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin spent three hours forty minutes in outer space.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Functioning in near-earth orbit is manned space complex Mir-Kvant-Soyuz-TM-2 with a total weight of 51 tonnes and a length of 35 metres.

A large programme of experiments in the field of extra-atmospheric astronomy is to be carried out by means of the unique equipment of the orbital observatory "Rentgen" and ultra-violet telescope "Glazar" installed in the module. Research is to be carried out of X-ray radiation sources over a wide range of wave-length, of stars of various spectral classes and galaxies in the ultra-violet part of the spectrum.

Apart from the scientific equipment for astrophysical research the module carries an electrophoretic plant "Svetlana" designed for carrying out experiments to obtain in weightlessness experimental batches of superpure biologically active substances.

The exploitation of the specialised module, the first in the series, among a multipurpose permanent manned complex considerably broadens the opportunities and enhances the effectiveness of research in the interests of science and the economy, opens up new vistas for international cooperation in the field of peaceful outer space exploration.

Module Readied for Research

LD122329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are continuing their space vigil. Now that the first specialized module has joined the manned complex the work of the cosmonauts has, of course, been added to. The crew will have to de-mothball the astro-physical module Kvant, activate its on-board systems and tune up the unique scientific apparatus. The next few days will go on preparing the module for the forthcoming research.

The crew is beginning its 67th day of the space flight. According to reports from orbit and the telemetric data, everything is in order on board the manned complex Mir-Soyuz-TM2-Kvant. Both cosmonauts are in good health and are feeling fine.

Unit Separates From Module

LD131039 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the flight control centre:

Today under the flight programme of the manned Mir complex, a service unit detached from the Kvant module at 00:18 Moscow time. The unit fitted out with a propulsion system was used to conduct manoeuvres to bring the module closer to the station and for docking.

The Kvant module has two docking units. The second unit is situated at the side of the detached service unit and is designed to receive ferry spacecraft.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin continue working aboard the research complex. Today they opened the hatch of the Kvant astrophysical module and inspected the space laboratory. In the next few days the crew will degrease its system and research equipment.

According to remote measurements and reports from the station, the flight of the Mir space complex is going on smoothly.

The two cosmonauts are healthy and feel fine.

ACADEMICIAN MARCHUK ON SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

LD101429 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Addressing the heads of the diplomatic missions to Moscow today, Guriy Marchuk, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said that the program for scientific progress to the year 2000, approved by the Soviet Union, would help drastically to overhaul the economy and switch it onto the tracks of intensive development.

Marchuk believes that there are good reasons for such hopes. Recently the USSR has made such major discoveries as mu-mesic catalysis, paving the way to controlled thermo-nuclear reaction. Soviet scientists have long worked in that field and if the new method proves effective, mankind will get a virtually inexhaustible energy source.

A new-generation computer is about to be finished in the country. It will perform up to 10 billion operations per second.

Soviet biochemists have devised an original method of making membranes, which makes it possible drastically to improve the separation of admixtures from substances.

Marchuk said that reorganization in the USSR Academy of Sciences, in particular, the granting of more leeway to research institutes in choosing fields of studies and employing personnel, will have an auspicious effect on the work of scientists.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DISCUSSES STEALTH TECHNOLOGY

PM091337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by Candidate of Military Sciences Colonel V. Nazarenko: "'Stealth': Program and Technology"; first paragraph is readers' letter]

[Text] "The foreign press has recently begun to use quite frequently the world combinations 'Stealth technology' and 'the Stealth program.' Could the newspaper not write about this in greater detail? T. Melnikov, V. Yesikov, A. Tsvylov."

The essence of Stealth technology consists in using scientific and technical achievements to sharply reduce the observability of aircraft (manned and unmanned) by radar or thermal (infrared) location. It is a question of reducing the airframe's effective scattering cross section and the radiation intensity of the propulsion system (engine).

The essence of the Stealth program, so called by analogy with the technology, is the creation of a new generation of models of "inconspicuous" aviation and rocket technology. Foreign commentators believe that this program will be one of the costliest.

So, what is the essence of the scheme? American specialists believe that in the future it will be possible to reduce the extent of the aircraft's effective scattering cross section to hundredths of a square meter (for the B-1A bomber it now stands at approximately 10 square meters). They propose to achieve this by improving the airframe configuration, replacing traditional materials with ones that do not reflect electromagnetic energy, and employing highly efficient antiradar coatings.

One of the difficulties the designers are encountering, the foreign press points out, is that of reaching a compromise between the shape of the aircraft and its flight and technical characteristics. Virtually all types of modern fighters and bombers make ideal radar targets, as they have large reflective surfaces. In addition, the majority of these aircraft have prominent [gabaritnyy] air intakes and exhaust units. They are "hung about" with bombs, missiles, and various containers which form "corner reflectors" of kind. Therefore the main principles of the design and aerodynamic configuration of Stealth aircraft consist in concealing all suspension elements inside the airframe. It is also sought to hide the engines behind special air intakes and to eliminate vertical surfaces.

Foreign specialists believe that it is possible to realize the idea of an airframe "integral layout," which will ensure less "conspicuousness" and greater lift for the aircraft while satisfying other requirements, only on the basis of machine design methods. This comparison is cited in the press: The American B-52 and F-4 aircraft, which were developed with a view, above all, to meeting aerodynamic, flight, and technical requirements, had effective scattering cross sections of 100 and 5 square meters respectively. The F-14 and F-15 fighters were created with regard to new requirements, and so with them this indicator is equal to approximately 3 square meters. The effective scattering cross section has been reduced for the F-16 fighter and the B-1A bomber.

According to foreign press reports, in creating the B-1B heavy bomber they have succeeded in significantly doing away with the so-called "resonating effect" (this arises when the length of the external airframe structural members is exactly divisible by half the wavelength of the radar signals sweeping the aircraft) and have secured and effective scattering cross section of approximately 1 square meter.

The aircraft's wave-shaped form, obtained by altering the curvature of the leading edge of the wings and improving the cut of the air intakes, as well as removing from the fin the antenna of the radioelectronic suppression station and replacing it with an antenna built into the fuselage, to a certain extent meets the requirements of Stealth technology. Nevertheless, foreign military experts point out, neither the B-1B bomber nor the SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft with a "disproportionately small radar image" is what future aircraft will look like.

Specialists of the Northrop, Lockheed, Boeing, and other aviation firms believe that Stealth fighters and bombers will most likely be in the form of a "flying wing" without fuselage or tail units. The press has reported tests of several models of manned fighters designed with regard to Stealth technology -- the Kheyv blyu [as published] program. Radar operators were able to detect one of these aircraft "of strange external appearance," the foreign press points out, "only when it was so close that under real conditions there would not have been time to launch a missile."

The Lockheed firm has developed a new aircraft on the basis of Kheyv blyu [as published] models (the Western press calls it Specter, Ghostrider, Frisbee, or the F-19) and has tested it. On the basis of those tests the U.S. Strategic Air Command concluded that, although the "flying wing" design has not been rid of shortcomings, priority must still be given to reducing the aircraft's effective scattering cross ection over certain of its aerodynamic properties.

Developers of new-generation aircraft pin great hopes on special fuselage and wing coatings which absorb or dissipate the electromagnetic energy of radar signals. It is a question of complex multilayer materials of glass fiber and chemically processed foam, graphite and epoxy resin, rubber and ferrites, and others. Reports have appeared in the foreign press that the airframe's "visibility" can also be reduced by using superstrong light alloys (like kevlar) and aluminides, as well as by using new composition materials whose molecular structure helps to dissipate radar signals.

To disguise the engine's thermal radiation it is proposed to use ceramic shields and special exhaust units, to add various chemicals to the exhaust jet of gases, and to form "screens" of cold air and liquid nitrogen. The task of shielding has proved not only complex but also contradictory, because the introduction of additional shields into the aircraft's design affects its aerodynamic characteristics and entails an inevitable increase in the scattering cross section. This is why it is thought that the package of measures must also include the use of automated onboard systems of electronic equipment capable of substantially reducing the efficiency of radar and infrared means of detection.

Foreign specialists believe that the maximum effect can only be obtained if comprehensive use is made of all the Stealth technology methods aimed at sharply reducing the likelihood of aircraft being detected by enemy radar.

The Stealth program is not confined just to the creation of fighter, bomber, and attack aircraft. The General Dynamics firm is developing a Stealth cruise missile, which will become the chief armament of the B-1B strategic bomber. U.S. Navy specialists are also working on a Stealth cruise missile. All these programs are designed to give a new boost to a further arms race.